THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Soybeans . . . and People

Plastic Fords

Reprinted from "Time," the weekly news-magazine, for November 11, 1940

FOR ten years

Association Adopts Trade Barrier Stand

DELAWORING to clarify its po
on present-day trade barrie
states the American Soybe
tion at its annual meeting
orn, Michigan, in August adopt
ollowing as number seven of
litions.

7. That, Whereas, the American
oleomargarine industry is becoming
a larger and larger market for Amer
ican Soybean oil, and

Whereas more than 82,000,000
pounds of American soybean oil were
used in oleomargarine during the fis
cal year ending June 30th, 1940, an

Whereas, there are now in effec
federal and state laws which unfairly
tax and restrict the sale and consump
tion of this product and at the same
time restrict a profitable market fo
soybean oil, and

Whereas, these taxes and restric
tions are unnecessary and constitut
a trade barrier in commerce to soy
bean oil.

Therefore, be it resolved, that th
American Soybean Association con
demn such laws as unfair and dis
criminatory and pledges its suppor
and active cooperation in seeking th
repeal of all federal and
imposing un
strict

ombine Is Most Important Development In Soybean Machinery

The grain combine is the most signi
nt change in tools used for the pro
ction of the
m," stated Prof. W.
Burlison; h
department of
conomy at
Illinois.
aking bet
hence
Time

with just
tween the
More
search fo
other pha
Burlison

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Soybean Digest is observed with this issue. Above is Editor Geo. M. Strayer at the time he launched the new magazine, and Marjorie Bartels, an early secretary. Excerpts of stories shown here appeared during the Digest's first year.

Advertise Soybean Margarine

Realizing the importance of Soybean Oil as a price factor in the sale of the Beans, Soybean growers and processors alike will welcome the announcement re
cently made by the John F. Jelke Com
pany of Chicago, that Jelke's "Good Luck" All Vegetable Shortening is made largely of domestically
Soybean Oil. The John
points out

A PIONEER DIES

Soybean Industry Loses A. E. Staley, Sr., Who Began Processing Soybeans in 1922

E. Staley, Sr., 73-year-old founder
he A. E. Staley Manufacturing Com
y, Decatur, Ill., and an early pioneer
he soybean industry, died Dec. 26 at
winter home in Miami, Fla. He was
erally regarded as the father of the
ean industry.

s a barefoot boy, born of English
nts on a farm near Julius, N. Y.,
ey first became interested in soybeans
ssionary from China gave his father
andful of soybeans from a supply of
at a bushel she had brought to the
ted States.

Boy Plants Beans

are of the greatest economic importance. The glycerine, from which the fatty acids
, split when the original soybean oil is
broken down, is recovered and also the

Sees Demand for Seed Of Edible Soybeans

Seedsmen will be stocking seed of edible soybeans as demand warrants, s
the Dec. 27 issue of The Seed World
economic defenses.

Changes Expected in Soybean Grade

CONFERENCES on the proposed
others having bee
bus, Ohio, May 5;
6, Decatur, Ill.;
Cedar Rapids, Io
Attendance was good at these meetings.
A. J. Barr, senior marketing specialist of
Marketing Service re-

a system the No. 1 grade was of little
s were made in 1940
new standards, with
percent graded No. 1.

Recommendations of the processors at these meetings favor elimination of grade No. 4, combining foreign material and

the weight of the beans be made acc
ing to the percentage of such materia
excess of 1 percent. Under the pres
system, foreign material (such as str
pebbles or grains of corn, which does
through the sieves with weedse
d, etc., which comprises dockage)
ts the numerical grade.
h recommendations, if adop
would thus avoid lumping two import
grade factors, moisture and foreign
terial into

NOVEMBER • 1955

VOLUME 16 • NUMBER 1

Dependable results...every time...with

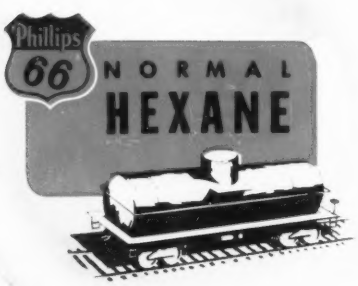
PHILLIPS 66 HEXANE and HEPTANE

SPECIAL REFINING procedures assure you of uniform, narrow boiling ranges. You get high recovery of solvent. No light ends or heavy residues.

HIGH QUALITY of solvent is rigidly maintained by Phillips strict system of tests and controls. Uniformity of solvents makes for more efficient extraction operations.

CAREFUL HANDLING and shipping techniques keep Phillips *66* Solvents clean and pure. Because no taste, odor or color contaminates oil or meal, you get better products.

DEPENDABLE SUPPLY is assured. Full scale production, modern transportation and storage facilities relieve Phillips customers of worries about supply. Write for full information.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 16 • November, 1955 • No. 1

IN THIS ISSUE

Growers ... 6

Soys Important in Western Kentucky ... 6
KENT PELLETT

The Soybean Digest is 15 Years Old ... 8

Late News ... 13

How Can Soybeans Be Processed Profitably? ... 16
RALPH WOODRUFF

Problems of Soybeans in Sweden ... 18
SVEN A. HOLMBERG

Fats and Oils Situation ... 22
GEORGE L. PRICHARD

May 1 Target Date for Soybean Industry Group ... 24

November Crop Report ... 26

Grits and Flakes ... 28

Publications ... 30

Feeding ... 30

Letters ... 33

Washington Digest ... 34
PORTER M. HEDGE

Market Street ... 35

New Products and Services ... 36

In the Markets ... 38

October Markets ... 42

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

EDITOR ... *Geo. M. Strayer*
MANAGING EDITOR ... *Kent Pellett*
BUSINESS MANAGER ... *Geo. McCulley*
DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION
Delmar C. Cobie

OFFICES
Business, publication and circulation, Hudson, Iowa.
Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co., 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter November 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Forms close on 25th of month preceding.

Subscription rates—to association members, $2.50 per year; to non-members, $3.00 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, $3.50; other foreign, $4.00. Single copies 30c.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT
Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.
VICE PRESIDENT
Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER
Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Harold A. Lumsden, Essex, Mo.; O. H. Acorn, Wardell, Mo.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Gilles DePutter, Appin, Ontario, Canada.

Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

WEBSTER 9-5727 Teletype CG 283

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

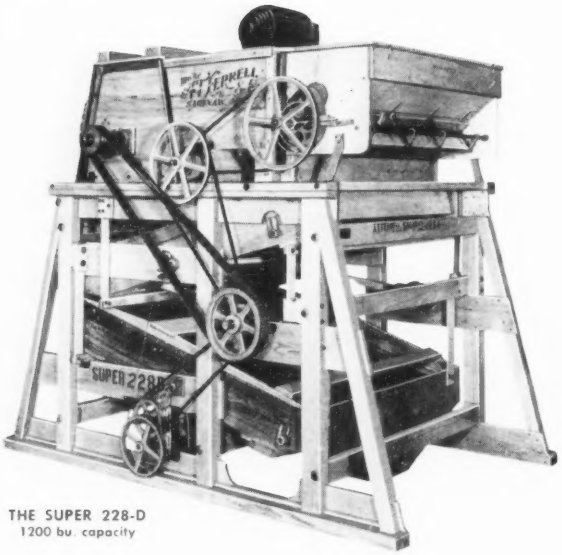
BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

141 West Jackson Blvd.—Suite 3140
Chicago 4

19 Rector Street, New York 6

Members—Chicago Board of Trade National Fats and Oils Brokers Association

Upgrading – means *extra profits* for you!

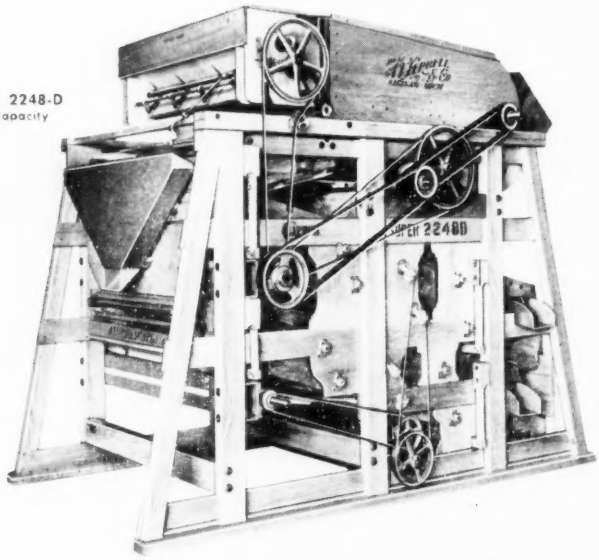


THE SUPER 228-D
1200 bu. capacity

"Quality clean" with Clipper — the one make that was Born, Bred, Tested, Proved in and Preferred throughout the largest bean producing area in the States.

Among various sizes and styles these two models are especially designed to do your kind of job.

THE SUPER 2248-D
3500 bu. capacity



Other models such as the 99-D, 998-D, 248-D, 298-D, as well as complete elevator legging, auxiliary machines and the efficient Halross Moisture Tester are available from Ferrell's. Outline your requirements and let our engineers recommend the Clipper for you.

World's largest makers of Seed and Grain Cleaners

A. T. FERRELL & COMPANY
Saginaw, Michigan

CLIPPER
GRAIN • SEED
AND BEAN CLEANERS

New 5-Step Program Helps You

Cut Your Feed Costs!

46 gilts and 26 sows farrowed 792 live pigs last May under practical farm conditions at the Wayne Research Farm. That's an average of 11 pigs per litter. Average weight per pig—3.03 pounds.*

**(national average—6.9 pigs per litter)*

New Wayne Hog Feeding Program Gives Low-Cost, High-Speed Gains

There are five definite stages in the growth of pigs and getting them to market. Supplying the exact nutritional needs in each stage gives faster gains . . . cuts total feed costs. Feeding studies on more than 4,000 pigs at the Wayne Research Farm helped Wayne to develop a completely new 5-step low-cost, high-speed hog feeding program—built to give you these benefits . . .

1.

for **Bigger, Stronger Litters . . .** feed **Wayne Brood Sow Supplement.** Proved to be a real pig-maker at the Wayne Research Farm. Supplies the vitamins, minerals, and proteins lacking in farm grains but needed by sows during gestation and nursing.

2.

for **Pre-Starting Baby Pigs . . .** feed **Wayne Tail Curler Rockets.** Powerful, sugar-sweet pellets start baby pigs *fast as a rocket.* In feeding tests, Rocket fed pigs were over 10% heavier at weaning time than pigs that did not get Rockets.

3.

for **Heavier Pigs at Weaning . . .** feed **Wayne Tail Curler**—an improved, *more* palatable Tail Curler that speeds pigs on to heavier weaning weights even faster than ever before. Highly fortified. Contains amazing growth stimulating powers.

4.

for **Growing Shoats** at Lower Cost ...feed **Wayne Pig Balancer.** A new specially fortified supplement for 50 to 100 lb. pigs. Grows pigs and shoats rapidly and economically. Properly balances farm grains to produce *fast, low-cost* gains.

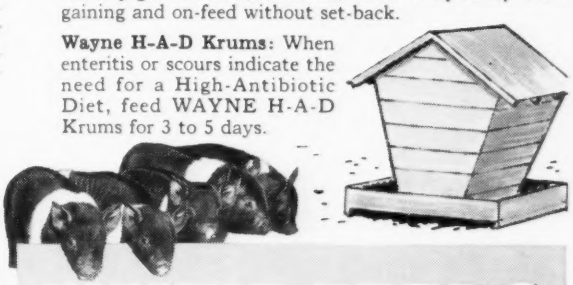
5.

for **Earlier Marketing . . .** feed **Wayne Hog Balancer**—a powerful supplement specially blended for hogs over 100 lbs. Supplies nutrients lacking in farm grains at low-cost. Promotes faster gains—earlier marketing.

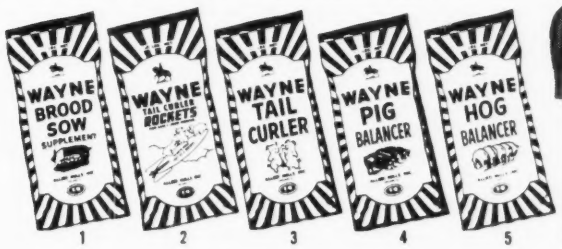
Special Feeds for Special Needs

Wayne Hog Worming Mixture: Over 95% effective for removing large roundworms in Wayne tests. Easy to feed. Gives pigs an extra nutritional boost—helps keep them gaining and on-feed without set-back.

Wayne H-A-D Krums: When enteritis or scours indicate the need for a High-Antibiotic Diet, feed WAYNE H-A-D Krums for 3 to 5 days.



See your Wayne Feed Dealer today for



WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, Inc. *Builders of Tomorrow's Feeds . . . Today!*
Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Ill.—Service Offices: Fort Wayne 1, Ind.

GROWERS

Soys Important in Western Kentucky

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

KENTUCKY is not a leading soybean state, and soybeans are not an important crop for the state as a whole.

But most of the state's soybeans are produced in 15 counties, all in western Kentucky. And in those 15 counties soybeans are important. In some, they are the second most important cash crop.

The heaviest producing counties are Daviess, Union, Henderson, Webster and McLean. Henderson County is the largest producer of soybeans in the area with over 22,000 acres annually.

Some of the most level, richest land I ever saw anywhere is in Daviess County, Ky. A balanced system of farming is followed with good rotations. And a substantial part of the land is growing soybeans.

Above is Fred Gager of the Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative in a field of certified Clarks on the Theodore Mercer farm near Owensboro, Ky.

The Clark soybean is coming into the area and shows considerable promise. It is expected to replace Wabash and also Lincoln.

Wabash is still the most popular variety by far in western Kentucky. It is easy to handle, it stands up well and germinates well, and farmers like it. But it doesn't yield the best, and interest is expected to increase in Clark if it performs well.

There are not many rowed beans in the area, and this makes for a weed problem. Most beans here are still broadcast.

Some find Ogden soybeans, since they make a heavy growth, are good for smothering weeds. Ogdens will almost smother giant foxtail if they get a head start.

But Ogdens do not produce well if they do not get an August rain. They have made poor yields the past several years on this account. Clark, Lincoln and Wabash all yielded well this year as compared to Ogden.

Lincolns made 30 to 40 bushels per acre, although Kentucky is south of the recommended belt for this variety.

A group of Daviess County farmers have been growing Lincolns. They pool each year and buy their seed in Indiana, as they say it matures about 7 days earlier than locally grown seed. They get a good price for the early harvest and thus make the venture pay.

Some of the Illini variety is still grown in Daviess County. It has outyielded any other until the present.

Research Paid in Ind.

SOYBEAN production in Indiana has increased 34% in the past decade through the use of new varieties introduced at Purdue University.

This fall Hoosier farmers harvested a soybean crop valued at $21 million more than was possible in a single season less than 10 years ago.

A. H. Probst, Purdue agronomist, has completed a summary of the development and adaptation of soybean strains since 1942. Results of the study show the continual improvement of soybean varieties and the necessity for research.

Indiana soybean yields averaged only 16.7 bushels per acre for the period 1936 to 1941. However, during the 5-year period of 1948-1953 the average yield was 22.4

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

—Future Brokers in Beans, Oil and Meal—

Members
of all leading
Commodity Exchanges

231 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 4, Ill.
State 2-1700

bushels per acre, an increase of 34%.

Purdue agronomists figured that if only one-half of this increase was attributed to variety improvement, a gain of $16 million each year has reached the farmer from results of variety improvement. The agronomists based their figures on average production of 35,892,000 bushels from 1948 to 1953 with an average price per bushel for the period. Farmers harvested over 45 million bushels of soybeans this fall from the largest acreage ever grown in the state.

Oil content in soybeans increased 1½ pounds per bushel, or the equivalent of 15c. An annual increase of $5,383,000 has resulted from the additional oil content.

Nine new varieties of soybeans have been released to Hoosier farmers since 1942. Those varieties in order of release are Gibson, Patoka, Earlyana, Lincoln, Hawkeye, Wabash, Blackhawk, Perry and Clark.

Storage Has Paid Off

A PRODUCER using his on-farm storage space only 41% of the time — which is an average for a group of Arkansas farmers interviewed—would have a total cost of roughly 21c per bushel for storing soybeans, at 1953 prices, according to Clay R. Moore, Arkansas extension farm management specialist in Delta Farm News.

This suggests that the support price or the cash price at the end of the storage period would need to be 21c above the average cash price at harvest in order to break even, according to Moore.

He points out one important qualification to the statement, however. If a producer secures a CCC loan on his grain and does not redeem it but merely delivers the grain to the CCC in settlement of his loan, then he is not required to pay interest on the loan.

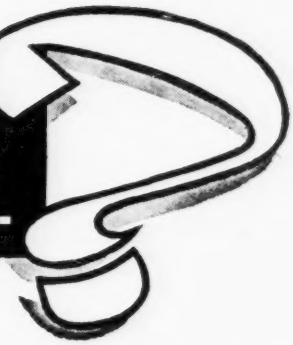
So it would be more accurate to say the support price must be 16c a bushel above the cash price in order to break even.

University of Arkansas data show the annual overhead cost of owning a 1,000-bushel bin, using 1953 prices, was $33 or 3.3c per bushel.

Operating or variable costs were found to total 12.7c per bushel for 1953-crop soybeans. The largest two items making up these costs are extra labor moving the grain in and out and interest on the money tied up in the grain. Each amounts to 5c.

Moore says it would have been profitable to store soybeans in Arkansas during 8 of the last 10 years.

WHY *Buy* A...
HOT SPOT
Temperature System-



If You Can Answer "Yes" to These Questions
. . . You Don't Need a Hot Spot System

1. CAN YOU TELL WHEN OIL CONTENT "KICKS OFF" BEANS?

Hot Spot system warns you before such condition begins—in time to prevent losses. Hot Spot system keeps you one jump ahead of trouble.

2. CAN YOU SEE MOISTURE TRANSLOCATION INSIDE YOUR BINS?

Hot Spot system can—virtually "x-rays" your bins from bottom to top at every 6-foot level. By interpreting temperature changes from bottom to top of bins, you can tell if moisture pockets are forming.

3. ARE YOU FINANCIALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO TAKE THE RISK?

Hot Spot system takes risk out of bean handling. Short harvest time forces you to take uneven beans . . . green and ripe beans. And shortages of box cars puts you in storing business. Then the risk in grade slipping is yours. Without Hot Spot system, loss of grade on one bin alone would pay for system. Hot Spot system eliminates loss of grade risk.

4. CAN YOU KEEP ALL FOREIGN MATERIAL OUT?

Neither can Hot Spot. But dirt-chaff, green weeds, seeds no bother to Hot Spot system . . . that's Hot Spot's job—to let you know if and where foreign material is disturbing, threatening your beans. Warns you before damage occurs.

5. ARE YOU A GOOD MERCHANDISER . . . DO YOU KNOW WHICH BIN TO SHIP FIRST?

Sure, you are or you wouldn't be in business today. With Hot Spot system you can hold longer or ship on best market advantages . . . no "scared" turnings or shipping. Hot Spot guides shipping—tells which bin should go first and when.

"Your Grain's Health Is Your Elevator's Wealth"

HOT SPOT DETECTOR, Inc.
214 THIRD ST. DES MOINES, IOWA

G. G. McIlroy

Geo. M. Strayer, editor and founder.

AN ORGANIZATION OF THOSE INTERESTED IN THE PRODUC...

...B. EDMONDSON, SECRETARY
CLINTON, INDIANA

GEORGE M. STRAYER, ESQ., COUNSEL
MILTON, IOWA

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Irwin, Ohio
November 14, 1940

To The Members Of The
American Soybean Association
And Others:

The soybean industry which has developed so rapidly during the last ten years must depend on our Association for leadership. It is only through our organization that the varied and specific interests can join to work for the common cause.

In order to develop this leadership and to meet the accompanying responsibility it was necessary that we have an Association publication. Here it is, "The Soybean Digest". We are pleased to present it to you and we hope it meets with your approval.

Although we are primarily a growers organization the editorial policy of this organ will be to work for the general welfare of the soybean industry, and not for any one of the many special interests to the detriment of associated interests. Future success can be attained only by a strict adherence to this policy.

It is your publication. And, it is your obligation to assist us in every way possible to lead our rapidly moving industry down the center of the road to greater expansion and prosperity.

Give us the benefit of your constructive criticism.

Cordially yours,

Glen G. McIlroy, President

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

GGM:HW

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION OF GROWERS

POLICY that has made the Soybean Digest truly the voice of the industry and not merely organ of a segment was blazoned by G. G. McIlroy, then president of the American Soybean Association, in this letter in the first issue.

Our Editorial Policies

Short, concise, terse, condensed and to the point.

The bold, unexpurgated, unbiased and unprejudiced truth.

We will attempt to combine them to bring to you the news of the soybean industry in readable form.

Condensation is the order of the day. Books, stories, manuscripts — they must all be briefed before you will take time to read them. The pace of American business and life demands knowledge of essentials, elimination of unessential details. If we may our briefing to the

Editorial policies were outlined in the first issue.

Soybean

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST is 15 years old this month. The first issue appeared in November 1940.

Fifteen years ago this past August the American Soybean Association decided to establish an official monthly publication at its annual convention at Dearborn, Mich. One purpose was to publish the proceedings of Association conventions.

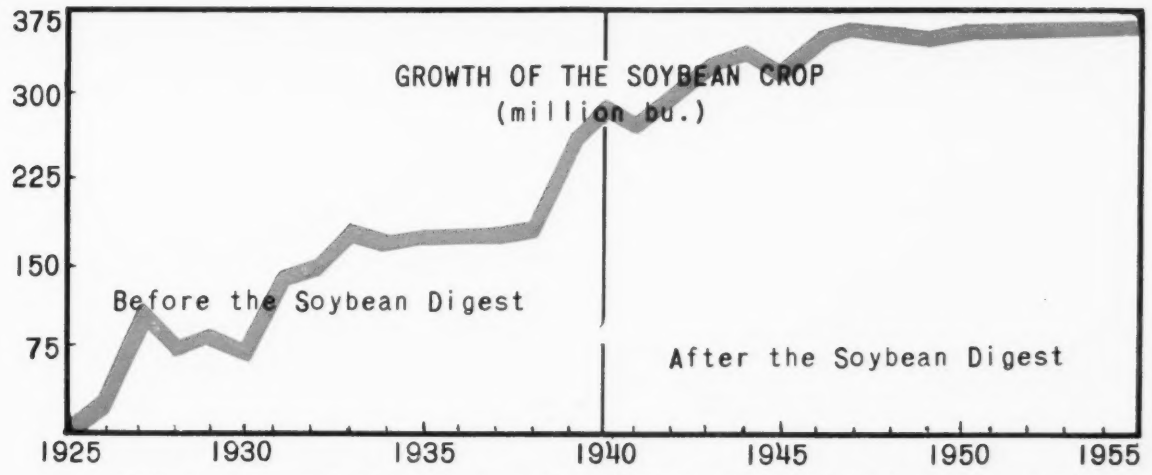
But some Association leaders foresaw a much larger role for the Digest. They thought it could become the voice of an entire industry. We believe it has.

This magazine was born in the early days of World War II when a hungry world was beginning to cry for fats and proteins—and offering the comparatively new soybean crop a challenge and an opportunity. And it was pushing the American Soybean Association into broader fields.

In 1940 the nation had already produced a 90-million-bushel soybean crop, and was soon to produce a 100-million-bushel crop. By the war's end the annual crop was almost 200 million bushels.

Some men thought the soybean would slip back to a place of minor importance as soon as the war was over. Instead, the really tremendous growth of the crop and industry was about to begin. The 1955 crop of soybeans is almost double the 200 million bushels of 1946, and nobody now believes we have reached the peak!

There is good evidence that the fact that the soybean has now reached an unchallenged position as the leading producer of the nation's vegetable fats and proteins has been due to the leadership within the As-



RAPID as was the growth of the Soybean crop before the Digest was founded, it has been much more rapid since.

Digest Is 15 Years Old

sociation and the industry. It could have been otherwise.

The Soybean Digest is proud to have been a part of this growth.

* * *

Plastic Fords were creating a sensation when the Digest was founded. (Editor Strayer was soon to observe soberly that plastics were consuming less than ½% of the soybean crop.)

The Digest carried an article the first year on the use of soy flour by the German fighting forces—Hitler's secret weapon. Hitler's legions have long since descended into dust. But soy flour is an even better food fortifier now than it was in 1940.

Indiana was starting a soybean yield contest, one of the best and first. Illinois University's G. L. Jordan was predicting a 90c average price for 1940-crop soybeans.

The Ogden and Chief soybean varieties were announced.

Some of the first year's headlines are reproduced on this month's front cover.

Growth of the Soybean Digest during its first 15 years is well shown by the accompanying pictures of the increasing staff.

The Digest was only 16 pages in size the first year. Since, there have been 72 pages in some regular issues, and up to 132 pages in convention issues.

The magazine has received heartwarming support over the years. A surprising number of first advertisers are still with us, as shown in the accompanying list. One, Seedburo Equipment Co., has carried its message in each issue of the Digest ever published.

We do not have a similar list of the early readers who are still with us. Their number also might be a surprise.

We value equally the subscribers and advertisers who have joined us in recent years. We are deeply grateful to all—oldtimers and newcomers. Without them there could not be a Soybean Digest.

First Year Advertisers Still with the Soybean Digest

Ralston Purina Co.
Urbana Laboratories
Central Soya Co.
Nitragin Co.
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
Glidden Co.
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.
J. I. Case Co.
Seedburo Equipment Co.
National Association of Margarine Manufacturers
Agricultural Laboratories
V. D. Anderson Co.
A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.
Albert Dickinson Co.
Quincy Soybean Products Co.
Iowa Milling Co.
Skelly Oil Co.
French Oil Mill Machinery Co.
Dannen Mills, Inc.
Allied Mills, Inc.
John Deere & Co.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
William H. Banks Warehouses, Inc.

Growth of the Staff . . .

Kent Pellett became managing editor in 1942.

R. E. Hutchison became an advertising representative in 1942.

E. E. Yeck became an advertising representative in 1942.

Porter M. Hedge became Washington correspondent in 1944.

George McCulley became business manager in 1946.

D. C Cobie became director of circulation in 1952.

John Hendrickson became an advertising representative in 1952.

Why Railroads Support an Up-to-Date Transportation Policy

Consider the extraordinary situation that the railroads of this country face today.

Here is a fundamental industry, performing a service essential in peace and irreplaceable in war; which directly employs over one million people; which provides, maintains and improves, at its own expense, the roadways and other extensive facilities which it uses – and which pays taxes on those roadways and facilities. Here is an industry operating with constantly increasing efficiency; which is conservatively financed, with a steadily decreasing total of fixed charges.

Yet here is an industry which earns a return on investment of only about 3½%—among the very lowest of all industries; an industry so restricted by the application of laws governing transportation that frequently it is not permitted to price its services on a competitive basis.

☆ ☆ ☆

How can such a situation have arisen in a nation devoted to the classic concepts of free enterprise and equal opportunity?

An important part of the answer is clearly indicated by the recent report of the Presidential Committee on Transport Policy and Organization created last year by President Eisenhower. This Committee consisted of five members of the President's Cabinet and two other high government officials. It was charged with responsibility for making "a comprehensive review of over-all federal transportation policies and problems."

The report of the Committee, released by the White House in April, opens with this sentence:

> "Within the short span of one generation, this country has witnessed a transportation revolution.
>
> "During this same period," the report continues, "government has failed to keep pace with this change . . . regulation has continued to be based on the historic assumption that transportation is monopolistic despite the . . . growth of pervasive competition. The dislocations which have emerged from this intensified competition, on the one hand, and the restraining effects of public regulation on the other, have borne heavily on the common-carrier segment of the transportation industry.
>
> "In many respects, government policy at present prevents, or severely limits, the realization of the most economical use of our transportation plant."

To the end that all forms of transportation should be developed to their greatest economic usefulness, the Cabinet Committee recommended, among other things, that:

> "Common carriers . . . be permitted greater freedom, short of discriminatory practices, to utilize their economic capabilities in the competitive pricing of their service . . ."

☆ ☆ ☆

Legislation to give effect to Committee recommendations has been introduced in Congress.

Passage of this legislation would not give railroads any rights that other forms of transportation do not already have or would not receive. The legislation recognizes that each of the competing forms of transportation has advantages in handling different kinds of shipments, moving between different points and over different distances. It proposes that each type of carrier be given the freest opportunity to do the job it can do best, at the lowest reasonable cost.

That's the way toward the best and most economical service, to the benefit of businessmen and taxpayers – and of the consuming public which, in the end, pays all transportation costs.

☆ ☆ ☆

For full information on this vital subject write for the booklet, "WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK?"

Association of American Railroads

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Staley Research Farm

A FEED research farm has been opened by the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. on a 160-acre tract near Forsyth, 6 miles north of Decatur, Ill.

Projects illustrating the testing of feeds under actual and typical Midwest farm conditions were shown last month in a series of "open house" programs.

The farm was purchased by the Staley Co., the nation's largest corn and soybean processor, last December to provide a "farm laboratory" for testing Staley livestock and poultry feeds.

Dr. W. N. McMillen, Staley director of feed nutrition, explained

EGG CROP gathered at the Staley Feed Research Farm is displayed by Jenna Lee McMillen, daughter of Dr. W. N. McMillen, Staley's director of feed nutrition.

that the size of the livestock herds and poultry flocks is typical of many farms of this area.

"Under our research program, the animals and birds are handled under environmental conditions similar to those on practical feeding farms," McMillen said.

Feeds for swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle, dogs, rabbits, broiler chickens, laying hens and turkeys are being tested.

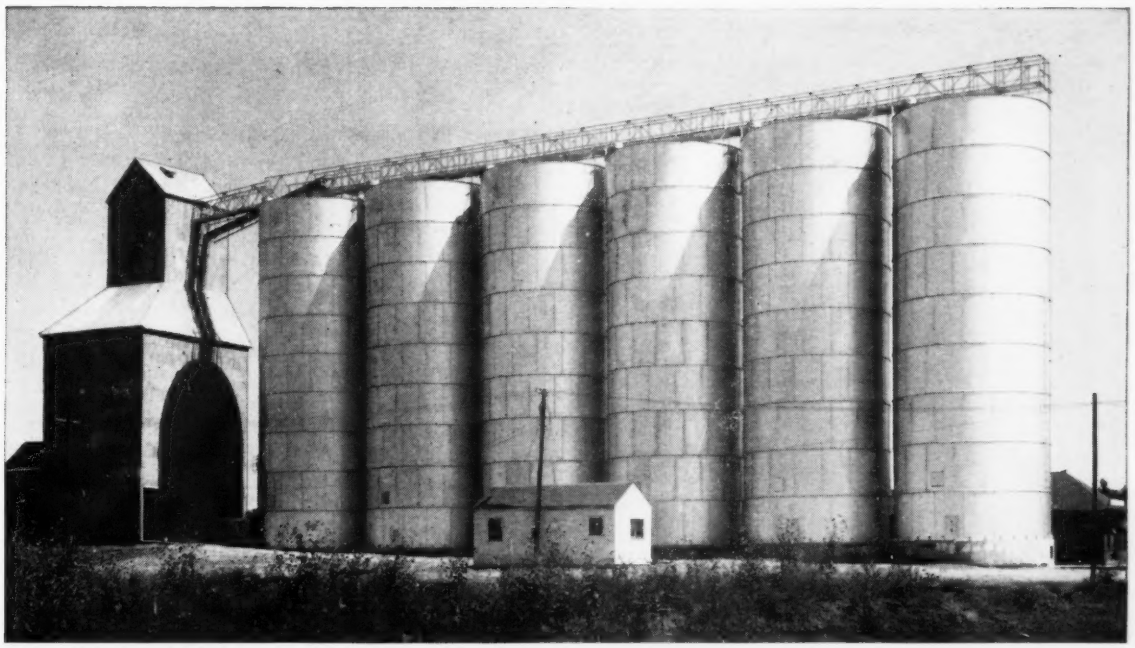
KumKo Buys in Ill.

The HumKo Co. of Memphis, Tenn., has completed purchase of 123 acres of land in Champaign, Ill., where it will build a plant for processing vegetable oils, the Champaign Chamber of Commerce has announced.

The plant will have an annual payroll of $1½ million.

HumKo officials have estimated that it will be completed and ready for production during the first half of 1957.

For further details see page 32 of the October issue.



Typical of today's modern country elevators is this installation recently completed for the Farmers Elevator Company, of Lincoln, Kansas. It includes six 31,250 bu. BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks with a total storage capacity of 187,500 bu.

Here's The *Modern Way* To Build A Country Elevator...

...With BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks!

To today's most progressive country grain elevator operators, the old wooden and concrete "silo" types of elevator structure are relics of a bygone age... for they know that the *modern* way to store grain for *best protection* and *maximum profit* is in BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks!

These progressive grain men in all parts of the country have found from actual operating experience that BS&B Tanks "keep" the grain better, because their rubber-gasketed steel walls are absolutely vermin and moisture proof! Unlike wood or concrete, steel walls *cannot* absorb moisture, nor can condensation or "sweating" occur within them when stored grain has an original moisture content of less than 13%.

Because of the better "keeping qualities" of steel tanks, grain stored in them does not have to be "turned" as frequently as with other types of storage. Then, too, they give your stored grain the greatest possible protection from external fire hazards, and virtually eliminate the possibility of spontaneous combustion from within! That's why insurance rates on their contents are so much lower than for other types of storage... in some instances as much as 35%!

If you are going to need new or expanded grain storage facilities this year, why not talk it over with your BS&B Representative the next time he calls. Or if you prefer, we'll be glad to send you complete information.

No Other Type Of Grain Storage Facility Gives You All 6 Features!

1. Absolute protection against moisture and vermin!
2. Greatest possible fire protection!
3. Cleaner, safer grain storage!
4. Faster and cheaper erection!
5. More economical operation!
6. Lower insurance rates on contents!

BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks Are Ideal For Fish And Vegetable Oils, Too!

They have found wide use in certain geographical areas for the clean, safe storage of fish oils, peanut oil, linseed oil, flaxseed oil, cottonseed oil and molasses. Whatever and wherever your storage needs, BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks will meet your specifications—and at lower cost!

EFFICIENCY
OVER 60 YEARS
BS&B
RELIABILITY

BLACK, SIVALLS & BRYSON, INC.

Agricultural Division—Dept. 10-AM12

7500 East 12th Street — Kansas City 26, Missouri

7 WAYS BETTER...

Anderson Solvent Extraction Plants

Anderson Solvent Extraction Plants give you more efficient installation, better performance and operation in these seven different ways.

1. Reduction of hazard due to outdoor operation.
2. No costly building required to house plant.
3. Easy, fast installation . . . arrives on your construction site largely assembled.
4. Quality oil and meal.
5. Adaptability of plant to other materials.
6. Quality, trouble-free equipment.
7. Field engineering service . . . Anderson engineer supervises construction, starts your plant, continues to counsel with you after it's started.

These are the advantages which you can obtain when you buy your solvent extraction plant from Anderson. These are the advantages which have made more soybean oil millers buy Anderson plants than any other make! If you are in need of a solvent extraction plant . . . write, phone or wire today for an obligation-free survey of your plant.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY **1976 W. 96th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio**

Subsidiary of Chesapeake Industries, Inc.
*Exclusive Trade Mark Registered in U. S. Pat. Off.

ANDERSON

EXPELLERS* • **SOLVENT EXTRACTION** • **EXSOLEX* DISOLEX**
World's Largest Suppliers of Extraction Equipment

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 3, No. 23

Hudson, Iowa, Nov. 5, 1955

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

STRONGER PRICES FOR BEANS, OIL?

Market observers lean toward a little stronger markets for beans and oil during the coming year.

Soybean oil meal will make up about the same proportion of high-protein feeds and about the same amount per animal unit in the 1955-56 feeding year as in 1950-51, according to C. M. Wells and R. J. Mutti, University of Illinois farm economists. The average price for bagged soybean oil meal in Chicago in 1950-51 was $77. But current livestock prices are running about 30% under 1951.

Because of the growing demand for high-protein feeds, the price of soybean oil meal is not expected to drop as much below the 1950-51 level as have the prices of livestock, according to Wells and Mutti. They believe **the price of soybean oil meal in the 1955-56 year should average above $54 a ton, Chicago.**

The college feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association sees the available supply of high protein feeds in near balance with anticipated use in the coming feeding year. Committee's report is just out. Estimated supplies of major oilseed meals are 9.3 million tons against 8.7 million tons fed last year.

An unprecedented quantity of edible fats and oils in this country is balanced by an enormous potential foreign demand that could readily take care of the heavy U. S. surplus, Trade News Service, New York, points out.

Trade News Service believes **this "enormous foreign demand" will be translated sooner or later into higher prices..** It sees steady markets for a time followed by a gradual advance.

Trade News Service sees prospects for a record production of protein meals and **believes strength in oil may be at the expense of meal.** However, as the News points out, the political implications from now on are all-important.

Bache & Co., Chicago broker, looks for any news coming out of an election year to be favorable to farm prices. (For further outlook discussion see page 34.)

PROCESSORS ARE WELL SUPPLIED

Processors are generally operating at capacity or near to it, some on cottonseed in the South. So far as supplies are concerned they are apparently in very good shape for continuous operation this year. Most have storage full and supplies on which to operate for several months.

From all reports producers have sold a large volume of soybeans, though the flow has dried up as the price has dropped back toward support. From our late reports, **a considerable part of the crop is being stored in some areas, particularly in Iowa and Minnesota.** Only 40% of the crop is reported as having been sold in Webster, one of the big Iowa production counties. John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn., says 85% of the crop will be stored in southwest central Minnesota. Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, Minn., reports 25% of the crop is being sold in south central Minnesota.

Other reports of the percentage of the crop being sold: West Kentucky and southern Indiana 38%; northeast Oklahoma 50%; Middlesex, Ontario 40%.

In other areas, however, a much smaller proportion of the crop

is being stored. From 75 to 90% of the crop is being sold in south central Illinois, Kansas, South Dakota, and Ohio areas. Missouri reports range from 35 to 80% of the crop sold outright.

Quoting J. T. Thomas, Jr., Cruger, Miss.: **"With cash beans at $1.90 per bushel it would appear that storage will pay a nice profit.** We have never failed to make at least 20-25¢ per bushel."

FACILITIES ARE CROWDED

We have numerous reports of a **shortage of boxcars and storage facilities.** According to Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill., a tremendous amount of beans has moved by truck due to a lack of cars. O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo., reports that local elevators are crowded to capacity due to the car shortage.

An embargo against all rail shipments of soybeans, bulk grain and flaxseed to the Public Elevator at New Orleans because of the congestion at that point was announced by F. C. Rummel of the Association of American Railroads Oct. 28. A. A. Clarkson, the elevator manager, states no further permits for shipment of soybeans or wheat by barge, rail or truck will be issued until the present congestion is cleared.

In Ontario processors ceased accepting soybeans for storage Oct. 20. At that time soybeans were being held in boxcars that could not be unloaded due to lack of space. K. A. Standing, secretary of the Ontario Soya Bean Growers Marketing Board, reports an excellent export market for Ontario soybeans but very little room to store them.

A total of 6.4 million bushels of soybeans is to be loaded out of the Port of New Orleans for export shipment in the Oct. 27-Nov. 20 period, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., freight brokers.

STILL SOME TO HARVEST

Harvest in the main northern soybean belt has been drawn out. Killing frosts came late and weather has been wet many places. There were apparently still some beans to combine in Kansas, southern Indiana, Ohio and Missouri as the Digest went to press. Harvest is well along in northern Mississippi, and a substantial amount has been combined in Alabama. Harvest is just starting in North and South Carolna, with the largest crop in years in prospect in the latter state.

LATE YIELD REPORT

Yields are definitely better this year than last in the areas of severe drought of the past several years, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and southern Illinois.

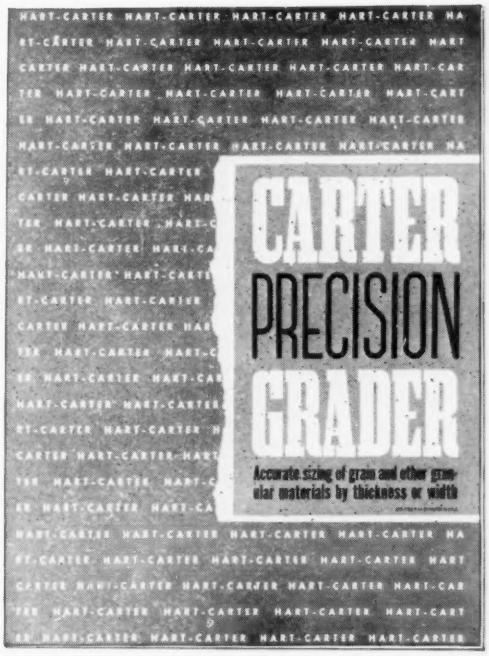
H. I. West, Bay Minette, Ala., reports yields in southwestern Alabama will be double those of 1954 and perhaps more. He looks for some 50-bushel yields. G. A. Hale, Burdette, Ark., says yields in central Mississippi County are 5 to 10 bushels per acre more than 1954. (For a more complete earlier report see page 26.)

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Oct. 28	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Oct. 28	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Oct. 28
Ill.	$2.06@$2.08	$2.06	$75
Iowa	2.06		80
Kans.	2.01		71
Ky.	2.05		66.70
Minn.	2.00		78
Mo.	1.95@ 2.06	2.02@$2.06	73
Ohio	2.05		
Okla.	1.96	1.96	

THESE FOLDERS *will show you*

how Hart-Carter machines work

This folder gives you the basic facts about Hart-Carter machines for separating and sizing granular materials by *length* differences. It describes Carter Disc Separators, which separate by means of pocketed discs; and Hart Uni-Flow Indented Cylinder Separators. Ask for folder L1.



This companion folder describes the operating principles of Carter Precision Graders, which separate and size by *thickness* or by *width* differences. Cylinder shells with slotted perforations separate by thickness. Shells with round recessed perforations separate by width. Ask for Folder CPG-2.

HART-CARTER COMPANY

689 19TH AVENUE N. E. MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINNESOTA

WRITE FOR FOLDERS TODAY!

HART-CARTER COMPANY, 689 19TH AVENUE N. E. MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINNESOTA

Please send me:

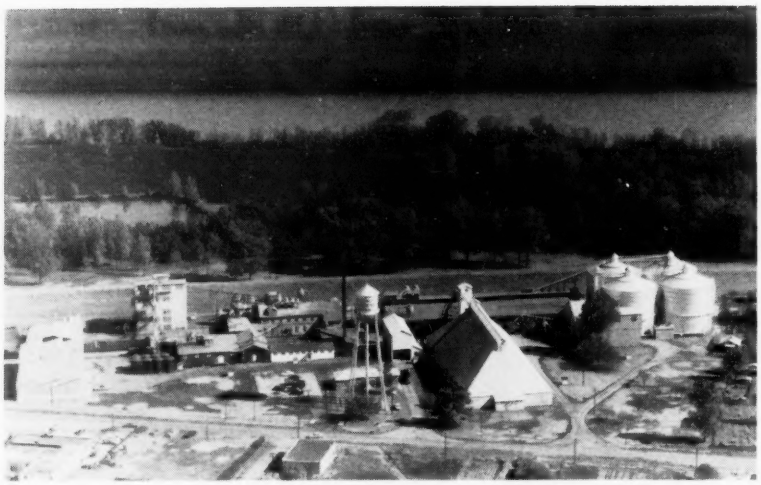
- ☐ Folder L1, Length Separation and Sizing
- ☐ Folder CPG-2, Width and Thickness Separation and Sizing

*Name*_____

*Firm*_____

*Address*_____

Ralph Woodruff



PLANT of Osceola Products Co. with Mississippi River in background.

How Can Soybeans Be Processed Profitably In the Mississippi Valley?

Southern processors should get ready to process soybeans. Outlook is for more profitable operations.

By RALPH WOODRUFF

Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark.

From talk before Tri-States Superintendents meeting

THERE are a great many factors that enter into this proposition, among which are seed, weather, cultivation, irrigation, harvesting, grading, cleaning, drying, storing and processing. Since we do not have to do with the first five steps mentioned, we shall concern ourselves today, only with the last five, namely; grading, cleaning, drying, storing, and processing.

This is a tough lesson you have given me to study. I do not know the answer of course. If I knew the answer to this riddle I would be set up, for my services would be very much in demand, I am sure. I will say that it should be obvious that soybeans must be procured on a basis that, when figured against the end products, the cost of the beans plus processing costs will not exceed the value of the end products.

During the years of World War II a serious shortage of fats, oils, and proteins developed in the world and to such an extent that apparently demand for soybeans for export created values for this agricultural product that have been greater than the value of soybean products produced domestically. Also, apparently, the policy of our government has been to furnish raw materials to our neighbors in these foreign countries rather than the finished product. This, I assume, was for the purpose of providing employment for the peoples of those countries and to help in stabilizing the economies of those countries.

This situation, which has pertained for the last 4 or 5 years, has made difficult, or has contributed toward a difficult situation in the processing industry in our territory, especially in view of the very favorable freight rates we have between our shipping points and the ports.

It has been very difficult to operate successfully under conditions that have existed. Therefore, let us endeavor today to comfort ourselves with the prospect—although it may be feeble and not very flattering—that before too long a time has elapsed and that before too many of us have gotten hopelessly lost in the mire, we will be able to move soybeans into our plants at a figure that will at least permit us to account for our processing costs, and better yet perhaps, give us a reasonable return on the large amounts we have invested in processing and handling equipment.

It has been very interesting to observe the tremendous increase in soybean production in the United States during the past 25 years. Prior to 1930 we produced only 8 million bushels of soybeans annually. By 1935 our average production had grown to approximately 23½ million bushels. The 1954 crop produced about 340 million bushels and the indicated possible production for this year 1955 on about 20 million acres is 375 million bushels. What does this mean?

It means that whether we like it

or not, soybeans have replaced cottonseed as the most important oilseed crop. You see, from a very small part of our total production of vegetable oils and oilseed meals, soybeans have grown to be the dominant oilseed crop.

1954—334 milion bushels = 10 million tons of soybeans
13½ million bales = 5½ million tons of cottonseed
1955—375 million bushels = 11¼ million tons of soybeans
12 million bales = 4 4/5 million tons of cottonseed

From the above it may be seen that the value of the 1955 soybean crop will be equal to more than twice the value of the 1955 cottonseed crop. I am a product of the cottonoil industry myself. Instinctively, cottonseed are first in my affections, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that soybeans are here in larger and larger production while production of our beloved cottonseed is dwindling and dwindling.

So I think it behooves us to get ready to process soybeans, and pray that the time is not too far distant when this can be done at some benefit to ourselves and the people we serve. This is more especially significant when we consider the large volume of soybeans grown in the Tri-States area—our own territory.

We have been in this soybean processing business long enough to learn at least some of the rudiments of the business. We have been in it long enough to know that we are going to have to operate our processing plants at the peak of their efficiencies and at the utmost in economy. We know that we must insure that we get what we pay for as to quality, grade-wise.

Right here, I would like to stress the importance of accurate and representative sampling and grading. We all recognize the importance of accuracy in the determination of quality. You have heard and read of the many discussions in recent months with respect to changes in grades. I am not prepared to comment on these changes. I will say that I hope the time will come in our own generation, when we processors will be grading our beans on a basis of oil and meal content and quality much as we do cottonseed. This, probably, is wishful thinking.

Advocates Cleaning

Now as to cleaning. I am a strong advocate of cleaning beans before storage. A good many years ago, we found that we could not safely store uncleaned beans. The heavy green foreign material would cause us trouble, inevitably. We installed cleaning equipment of enough capacity to permit us to clean as we unload and that solved our problem. We have had no heating of beans in storage since this installation was made. We have a much better quality bean to deal with and we have provided additional storage for clean soybeans by releasing this space usurped by foreign material. Also cleaning is a must ahead of a drier.

We have made several surveys of drying installations at different points over the country and we have found driers to be of some value in conditioning small grains, including soybeans, for storage for milling. As indicated, we have no experience in drying soybeans but the information we have on this matter is from what we consider to be good and reliable sources.

From the best we have been able to determine 3% is about the limit on moisture reduction in one pass through the average drier, without damage to the beans. Apparently the drying range must be kept very narrow, and beans should be binned within a very close moisture tolerance. For example, 16% and 14% moisture content beans do not dry successfully, so we are told, when mixed and dried together.

Low drying temperatures are recommended. At no time above 132° F., unless the beans are to be processed immediately. The information we have obtained indicates that soybeans of a moderately high moisture content (say 15 to 16%) may be dried to 10% in, usually, two passes through a stack drier and that these beans would then store safely for crushing purposes.

Borderline Beans

I do not believe that a mill can let the bars down as to moisture content and take anything that comes and dry it and store it safely for any considerable period of time, but I do think there is some advantage in having a drier installation setup where borderline moisture beans may be safely dried for storage, until such time as they may be processed. I am of the opinion that the time has come when a drier installation may prove to be a wise investment.

We must store our raw material in such a manner that we shall have no deterioration in storage. The day for milling off-quality beans without losing money is past, in my opinion. This means that first of all we should have ample storage and a little to spare.

I have heard it said that you cannot afford to turn beans in storage. Well, I know one thing that is a certainty, you cannot afford not to turn them, if they are beginning to run a temperature. There is nothing on earth that can go to the bad as quickly as an unhappy soybean. I have seen the time more than once when turning a few beans saved a lot of beans. I like to have a little space left, if at all possible.

I do consider the proper storage of soybeans to be as important as any phase of the processing operation.

As to economic and efficient operation of your processing plant, we all know what economy in operation means. It simply means controlling those cost items that are variable, such as labor, power, fuel, water, solvent, repairs, etc. It also means the efficient usage of our men and machinery to obtain the greatest outturn of highest quality products available from the raw materials we process.

The broad conversion to solvent extraction that has taken place in the cottonseed processing industry in recent years (and which, as you know, is not complete) presents us with an opportunity to compete in the processing of soybeans that we have not hitherto enjoyed.

The contemplated installation of any new facility should take into account proper consideration of dual purpose operation. Wise and careful planning will do much to alleviate the burden of rising processing costs. Especially is this true in planning a soybean operational layout as an adjunct to a cottonseed processing plant. Each location presents its own particular problems.

P & G Headquarters

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of Procter & Gamble's new headquarters shows the building as it will appear in downtown Cincinnati, only one block from the site of the small factory and shop in which soapmaker James Gamble and candlemaker William Procter founded the firm 117 years ago. Since then, the business has grown from a two-man operation to a world-wide enterprise employing 23,000 people. The structure, to be located at Sixth and Sycamore Streets, is expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1956.

AT FISKEBY. Left to right, Pierre Holmberg; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president American Soybean Association; M. E. Paddock, agricultural representative on an ECA mission, now farming in Sumner, Ill.; J. L. Cartter, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory; and Sven A. Holmberg. Picture was taken in 1949 when Strayer and Cartter were abroad on a mission for USDA.

Problems of Soybean Adaptation in Sweden

Breeding work is based on Japanese material.

By SVEN A. HOLMBERG

Fiskeby, Norrkoping, Sweden

IN THE various European countries more or less serious efforts have been made to introduce the soybean as a crop.

In selecting varieties of crops for any region careful attention must be given to the climatic conditions of the areas in which the crops originated, according to C. P. Wilsie and R. H. Shaw.

The soybean has been grown in eastern, southeastern and southern Asia since ancient times. The geographic distribution of the soybean over Asia ranging from the tropical belt to latitude 52° north indicates a wide tolerance of different external conditions. This tolerance of the species is due to the existence of a large number of biotypes each with a narrow latitudinal adaptation.

The northern extremes where soybeans are grown as a major crop in Asia are the plains of the Amur, the Nonni and the Sungari rivers on the mainland and the Japanese island of Hokkaido.

The German war and prewar efforts to introduce the soybean crop were concentrated in the Danube region. For this area Manchurian soybean strains provided logical foundation material. Although Manchuria has a warmer and moister summer climate than the Danube area, the temperature differences are moderate.

The dominant position of Manchuria as the land of beans may have contributed also to the general use of Manchurian soybeans in experiments in the cooler regions of Europe.

For Scandinavia, Japan, and especially its large northern soybean growing island, Hokkaido, offers more interest than Manchuria as a possible source of soybean breeding material. Hokkaido is the only country in the world where soybeans are grown as a major crop in a relatively cool and partly marine climate. There is no doubt that soybean breeding material from Hokkaido holds more promise for Sweden, and generally for northern Europe, than material from Manchuria and other regions with a continental climate.

In accordance with this surmise the author brought home to Sweden in 1940 a collection of soybean strains from Hokkaido and southern Sachalin (Karafuto).

This Japanese material was used in some 2,700 hybridizations followed by selection for adaptation. The choice of this breeding material has reduced the adaptation problem for Sweden to practical dimensions.

For adaptation to a marine climate with its slow and gradual warming up of the soil in spring, it would be worthwhile to find biotypes with low temperature requirements for germination. The experiments of Japanese scientists, Y. Furutani and M. Kukii, indicate the existence of varietal differences in this respect.

In a northern latitude resistance to frost at emergence and later is also a matter of consequence. Other Japanese scientists have found differences among Japanese varieties in resistance to leaf injury by frost.

Although the Kalmar-Oland region of Sweden, latitude 56°-57°, where the Fiskeby varieties of soybeans are grown commercially, enjoys a longer frost-free season than many soybean growing districts in Hokkaido, northern Manchuria and the northern United States, this relatively long growing season is required to ripen extra early varieties in a cool autumn. Only the breeding of Swedish soybean varieties combining earliness with adaptation to the day length of the latitude has made it possible to grow soybeans regularly in Sweden.

While the soybean as a species is a typical short-day plant, this does not exclude the existence within the species of numerous biotypes of a day-neutral character. Natural selection at Fiskeby Norrkoping has allowed only day-neutral biotypes to survive.

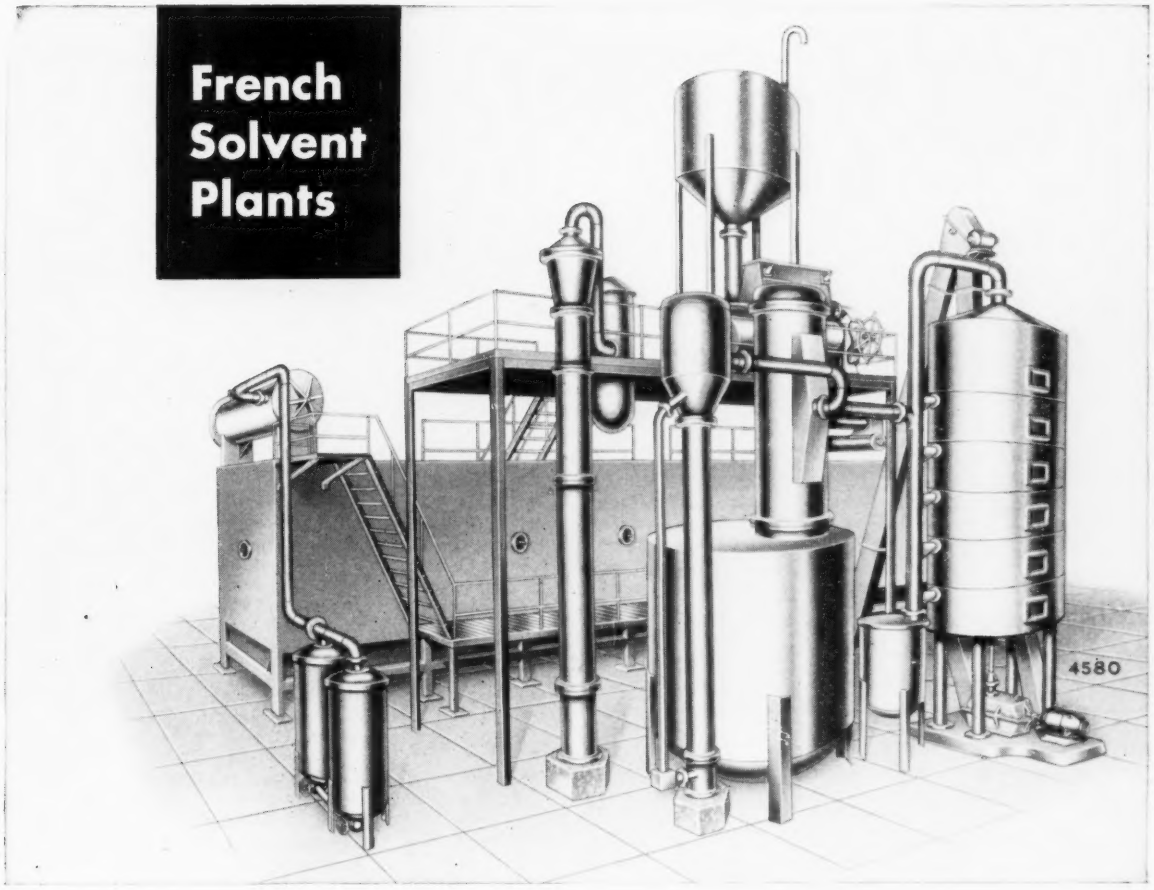
Limited by Temperature

It will not be photoperiodism but probably the temperature factor that will draw the final northern limit of the soybean in Sweden.

A character of the summer monsoon climate which prevails in the soybean growing countries, Japan, Korea and Manchuria, is a high relative humidity compared to Sweden.

Twenty years of practical field growing of soybeans in Sweden seem to indicate a preference for the

French Solvent Plants



NOW... more streamlined... more efficient and lower in cost than ever

A step by step comparison of the latest French equipment with all other solvent extraction systems will show clearly why French solvent plants cost less to install and operate . . . why they produce finer and more profitable end products. The design of French solvent plants has been streamlined to boost operating efficiency, assure greater purity of product and slash labor costs. They are easily operated and easily controlled . . . with every piece of equipment carefully engineered to simplify its operation and maintain a high level of production.

The heavy-duty construction which is typical of all French systems means less down time, lower maintenance costs and greater safety protection.

French solvent extractors are designed for indoor or outdoor installation and are being used extensively throughout the world to process all types of oleaginous nuts and seeds. If you are considering a complete new plant or additional equipment to fit existing facilities, see French first for the best in oil milling equipment.

REPRESENTATIVES

East of Mississippi
Arkansas and Louisiana

Mr. TOM R. BROOKE
146 E. 17th Street N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Texas, New Mexico,
Arizona and California

Mr. H. P. KEAHEY
427 West Colorado Street
Dallas, Texas

Export
M. NEUMUNZ & SON, Inc.
90 West Street
New York, New York

THE **FRENCH** OIL MILL
MACHINERY CO.
PIQUA, OHIO—U. S. A.

- MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES
- COOKER-DRYERS
- SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS

TYPICAL soybean plants in Sweden.

driest corner of the country, the Kalmar-Oland region. A high relative humidity may be favorable to the soybean when combined with the light intensity found in Japan. It may not be favorable under the lower light intensity of northern Europe.

In 1941 seed of three early foreign soybean varieties was distributed by the Swedish Government Food Commission to farmers for practical growing trials. These failed and the experiment of growing foreign soybean varieties was soon abandoned.

But the breeding of soybeans with a view to adaptation was pursued with the support of the government both by the Swedish Seed Association at Svalof and Algot Holmberg Seeds Ltd. at Fiskeby.

In 1950 a brown-seeded soybean, Sv. Ugra, was announced at Svalof. It was from a cross of Wisconsin Black with a Polish variety. The yellow-seeded Fiskeby III originating from a cross between a German strain and a Sachalin variety was released by Holmberg in 1949.

Edible Types

Since Fiskeby III was of the edible type it has been approved for use in army rations, school lunches, etc. It is grown commercially on a small scale in the Kalmar-Oland region. Its mean yield over a 10-year period has been 23.2 bushels per acre.

In 1 year in 10 (1952) Fiskeby III has failed to make a crop. The failure proves that further adaptation of the soybean is required.

Swedish soybeans are relatively low in oil content, which is usually about 16%. In protein content they are not inferior to imported soybeans. They are grown for their protein value and used for food.

The quality of Fiskeby III as an edible bean is a Japanese heritage. Its use is not confined to periods of food shortage or meat rationing.

The relatively rapid success in selecting day-neutral types is explained by the absence of annual changes in day length. Otherwise the climate of Sweden alternately dominated by marine and continental influences, is rich in annual variations. Under these changing conditions the thorough adaptation of a crop is a long and gradual process. The extremes of cold and cloudiness of the years 1952 and 1954 were valuable for the purpose of selection.

In Holland a private breeder, Dr. Louis Koch, has also used northern Japanese material with good results. His successful work has been discontinued but his strains are kept alive.

There is good reason to expect the further breeding work on the basis of Hokkaido and Sachalin material will lead to closer adaptation of the soybean to the temperature and light conditions of Sweden and other countries of northern Europe.

Japan to Import More Beans in 1955-56 Year

JAPAN will import a total of 21.3 million bushels during the Japanese fiscal year ending March 1956, according to a preliminary report by Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with 20.6 million bushels imported during the 1954 fiscal year.

The United States will be the largest supplier of soybeans to Japan in 1955. Though imports of soybeans are now based on a global budget, imports from Communist China may not expand greatly because of the larger demand for American soybeans for processing.

Expansion of soybean imports from China also is retarded by the relatively small purchasing by China in Japan. Chinese soybeans, however, are desired by some consumers because they are in demand for grocery uses. In recent trade strong emphasis also has been placed on the quicker possible delivery of Chinese beans.

Domestic production of soybeans and rapeseed in Japan in 1955 is estimated at about 550,000 and 294,000 tons respectively, and represents increases of 33 and 22% from 1954 outturns. The increase in soybeans is due mainly to more favorable weather.

Wholesale prices of vegetable oils in Japan since December 1954 through July 1955 were very high.

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL MEAL DURING 1955-56 FISCAL YEAR (1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Source	Apr.-Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955 Mar. 1956	Total 1955-56
Soybeans	U. S.	234	[1] 273	[1] 507
	China	55	[1] 55	[1] 110
	Brazil	22	[1] —	22
	Total	311	[1] 328	[1] 639
Meal	U. S.	22	—	22

[1] Preliminary

MEMBER: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE • NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY

Brokers

VEGETABLE OILS

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING • 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-3612

Leave for Japan

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Strayer prior to boarding plane in Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 16, on the first leg of their trip to Japan where Mr. Strayer will begin his study of the marketing of U. S. soybeans for the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is his third trip abroad on a government mission. He went to Europe in 1949 and again in 1954. The Strayers will return about Dec. 1.

Lecithin Made Great Gains in 25 Years

IN THE PERIOD of little more than 25 years since its introduction to this country, soybean lecithin has established itself firmly as an integral part of the processing of soybeans and as a valued ingredient in a wide variety of food and industrial materials, Joseph Eichberg, president of the American Lecithin Co., told the American Chemical Society at Minneapolis recently.

"Imported originally at too high a price, pioneered the hard way with unexpected but generally rewarding experiences, soybean lecithin was produced domestically beginning in 1934 with the advent of solvent extraction, and the domestic production has now reached a tonnage of about 30 million pounds annually, a considerable amount of it being exported and the bulk of it being underpriced," said Eichberg.

"Lecithin is used primarily for its surface active properties and its physiological or nutritive value. Its present economic situation is not due to competition from without, but to conditions within the industry—to treatment of lecithin as a byproduct, to be sold on price, resulting in vanishing profit margins and no incentive to spend for further research.

"Such research is vital, not only to create new uses and extend the old, but also because lecithin, as a vegetable extract, cannot in its natural form have ideal properties for each different application. Markets have been lost to other materials, often higher in price, tailored to a particular job.

"Those producers who have developed special types of lecithin are in the most favorable position."

Movement through Suez

THE NORTHBOUND movement of soybeans and peanuts, largely Chinese, through the Suez Canal during January-June 1955 was 360,000 short tons (12 million bushels) and 244,000 tons, respectively, reports Foreign Crops and Markets of U. S. Department of Agriculture. These data represent increases of nearly one-fourth for each of both commodities from first half shipments in 1954. Furthermore, the quantity of soybeans to pass through the Canal in the first 6 months of this year was larger than the total annual traffic in soybeans in each of 3 preceding years 1952-54.

However, soybean shipments in the second half of the year in previous years have been sharply below the volume in the first half. (See table below.)

Shipments northward through the Canal of all oilseeds during the first half of the year of 1,135,000 tons were slightly less than in January-June 1954. Smaller quantities of copra, cottonseed, flaxseed, and "other" oilseeds moving through the Canal more than offset the increased traffic in soybeans and peanuts.

Traffic in vegetable oils during January-June 1955 was twice that of the 1954 period. It is believed that the increase in shipments in the first half of the year is due, in large part, to heavy exports of Indian peanut oil.

SUEZ CANAL: Northbound movement of oilseeds and vegetable oils, January-June 1955 with comparisons

(1,000 short tons gross weight[1])

Commodity	Ave. 1933-37	1953	1954	Jan.-June 1954	Jan.-June 1955[2]
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	1,237	353	352	290	360
Copra	786	660	844	377	325
Peanuts	999	229	259	197	244
Cottonseed	146	197	153	95	76
Flaxseed	227	55	31	24	22
Castor beans	(3)	86	53	(3)	(3)
Palm kernels	(3)	67	62	(3)	(3)
Other	267	264	201	182	108
Tot. oilseeds	3,662	1,911	1,946	1,165	1,135
Vegetable oils:					
Soybean oil		33	6		
Coconut oil		119	83		
Peanut oil		43	24		
Cottonseed oil		26	19		
Castor oil		31	23		
Palm oil		180	170		
Tung oil		29	25		
Other		58	21		
Tot. veg. oils	[4]309	519	371	[5]159	[5]319

[1]Source data in 1,000 metric tons. [2]Preliminary. [3]Included in other oilseeds. [4]Prewar breakdown not available. [5]Monthly breakdown not available. Source: Compiled from Le Canal de Suez Bulletin, Paris, France.

Margarine Production

Margarine production in August reached 91,592,000 pounds, bringing the year's production to date to 863,351,000 pounds, S. F. Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, stated.

August production ran 15% above July production. Margarine production in August of 1954 was 105,344,000 pounds.

Soybeans Grown Near Wyoming Border

IRRIGATED soybeans just 8 miles from the Wyoming border. Those are Wyoming hills you see in the background. In late September it was expected these beans would make 35 bushels to the acre if frost held off a few days longer. In the picture is John Eddy, Spearfish, S. Dak. (at right), on whose farm the beans were grown; and A. J. Baker, a farmer and soybean grower from Akron, Iowa. These are some of the first soybeans to be grown in the area.

—Photo courtesy Staley Journal

SO LONG as support prices remain below world prices an oil buying program would not cost the government anything. Filling tankcar with refined soybean oil at A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. plant.

Fats and Oils Situation

The government may have to hold the price line. An oil buying program is suggested.

By GEORGE L. PRICHARD
Washington Representative, National Soybean Processors Association

From talk before the American Oil Chemists Society

U. S. PRODUCTION of edible oils and fats for the current crop year, including oil content of any oilseeds exported, is estimated at nearly 10.4 billion pounds, a new record by a substantial margin. This compares with a domestic production of nearly 9.6 billion pounds for the 1954-55 crop year and an average of about 8.8 billion pounds for 1949-53. The total supply of edibles for the current crop year is slightly in excess of last year's record unless oil crop production in terms of total oil is lower than the September estimates.

Per capita consumption of edible oils and fats in the United States is extremely inelastic. We may expect it to expand only in line with the population increase. Based upon the estimated production and assuming the same per capita consumption, domestic supplies of edibles for the crop year beginning Oct. 1, 1955, would permit total exports in terms of oil of about 2½ billion pounds without any material change in year end stocks. It is significant that we enter the current crop year with the Commodity Credit Corp. holding very low inventories of oils, fats and oilseeds except for butter and some 90 million pounds of linseed oil to be acquired from toll crush operations.

Supports Reduced

Price supports for 1955 oilseed crops were reduced from 1954 levels. Cottonseed is being supported at $46 per ton basis grade FOB gin, flaxseed at $3.19 per bushel Minneapolis basis, and soybeans at a national average of $2.04 per bushel. The method of carrying out price support for oilseeds was changed for 1955 by eliminating the so-called cottonseed package program.

Important factors in maintaining market prices include:

1—The delayed harvest of a smaller soybean crop than the record 420 million bushels originally estimated.

2—Liquidation of government-held inventories in the United States, United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

3—Lack of export supplies from the Argentine which now has a deficit and requires imports from other areas.

4—Possible increase in demand from areas behind the Iron Curtain where a potential demand exists until production is established.

Should prices decline below support levels, particularly for cottonseed, the Department of Agriculture might find it necessary to implement the announced programs in some manner to insure producers receiving at least price support.

For the past several years, the Department of Agriculture, through the cottonseed products package program, has supported prices for cottonseed and indirectly for soybeans by taking over the edible oil surplus in the form of cottonoil. This, in turn, gave a measure of indirect support to other oils and fats, particularly lard. For 1955, some recommendations, including one by the National Soybean Processors Association, have been made to the Department of Agriculture that the oilseed price support programs be implemented by an offer from Commodity Credit Corp. to purchase vegetable oils at specified prices from processors who pay not less than the support prices to producers.

The recommendations that CCC purchase oil were made primarily on the basis that it is the best and most economical means of handling the surplus production which is oil. It seems evident that the easiest and most economical way

to handle an oil surplus is to handle it as oil. If market prices should decline below support levels, we certainly do not wish to see the price of both cottonseed and soybeans supported by the impounding of large quantities of soybeans under government loans.

Increase Soybean Acres?

The farm income situation which has been receiving considerable publicity and likely will, no doubt, receive more, is a matter of concern to all. It seems obvious that one of the best ways to increase farm income and, at the same time reduce government losses, is to encourage production of those items which are least in surplus. Soybeans by weight are about 80% protein feed which is eventually consumed on the farms.

An expanding market at reasonable price levels exists in the United States for protein feeds. Some of the experts in the Department of Agriculture estimate the United States could absorb an additional 7 or 8 million tons of protein feed with proper feeding ratios. Thus it appears that a further substantial increase in soybean production would be reasonable as well as desirable.

Some of the oil content of such an increased production would be needed to offset expected decreases in cottonoil production as cotton acreage is reduced as well as to meet the needs of the expanding population. The needs of the expanding population require about 100 million pounds additional each year. The remainder would add to any current edible oil surplus to domestic needs and moving into export channels.

So long as world price levels are above price support levels, no loss to CCC would be involved by an agreement to purchase oil. To the extent, however, that world market levels are lower than domestic price support levels, a loss to the government would be involved.

Assuming a loss of 2c per pound on the surplus oil production the cost to the government would be only about $4 per acre with respect to the acreage representing the surplus.

The alternative, whenever markets are below support, would be the impounding of large quantities of soybeans under government loan with consequent disruption to feeders of soybean meal, the mixed feed industry and, of course, the domestic processing industry.

Table 1—EDIBLE FATS AND OILS: Supply and Disposition, Crop Years Beginning Oct. 1, 1949-53 Average, 1954 (Partly Estimated) and Estimated 1955 (In Million Pounds, Fat Content)[1]

	1949-53 Average	October 1954-September 1955	October 1954-September 1956
Beginning stocks—			
Total	799.5	1,509.6	667.0
Production—			
Butter (fat content)[2]	1,254.9	1,256.0	1,240.0
Lard (incl. non-inspected and farm)[2]	2,624.9	2,625.0	2,825.0
Cottonseed oil	1,737.0	1,725.0	1,650.0
Soybean oil[3]	2,614.4	3,410.0	3,960.0
Peanut oil[3]	150.6	20.0	180.0
Corn oil	243.4	260.0	260.0
Edible tallow[4]	194.4	260.0	260.0
Olive oil	3.3	3.2	3.0
Total	8,822.0	9,559.2	10,378.0
Imports			
Butter (fat content)	.2	.8	—
Lard	1.4	—	—
Peanut oil	.3	30.0	—
Edible tallow	.1	.1	—
Olive oil	52.1	50.0	50.0
Total	54.1	80.9	50.0
Total supply	9,676.5	11,149.7	11,180.0
Total exports[5,6]	1,298.1	2,355.4	
Domestic disappearance	7,374.6	8,127.3	8,200.0
Per capita disappearance	43.6	45.0	45.0
Ending stocks	1,003.8	[6] 667.0	

[1] Basic data compiled from reports from the Bureau of the Census. [2] Source: Butter and Farm Lard, U. S. Department of Agriculture. [3] Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. [4] Includes oleo oil, oleo stearine and oleo stock. [5] Includes shipments by private relief agencies. [6] Includes 100 million pounds of cottonseed oil sold by CCC for export but not shipped by Oct. 1, 1955.

Table 2—INEDIBLE FATS AND OILS: Supply and Disposition, Crop Year Beginning October 1954 (Partly Estimated) and Estimated 1955-56 (In Million Pounds, Fat Content)[1]

Item	October 1954-September 1955	Estimated October 1955-September 1956
Beginning stocks—		
Total	844.8	763.5
Production		
Tallow and grease[2]	2,725.0	2,725.0
Linseed oil[3]	828.0	820.0
Tung oil	15.4	3.0
Castor oil	2.7	1.0
Fish oil	150.0	150.0
Tall oil	450.0	450.0
All others[4]	6.2	10.0
Total	4,177.3	4,159.0
Imports		
Tallow and grease	4.6	5.0
Coconut oil[5]	575.0	560.0
Palm oil	62.0	60.0
Tung oil	26.0	25.0
Castor oil[5]	145.0	145.0
Oiticica oil	8.6	8.0
Fish oil	5.2	5.0
All others[5]	161.0	125.0
Total	987.4	933.0
Total supply	6,009.5	5,855.5
Exports (selected items)		
Tallow and grease	1,225.0	1,200.0
Linseed oil[3]	398.0	240.0
Fish oil	106.0	120.0
Tall oil	64.0	60.0
Total	1,821.5	1,644.0
Domestic disappearance		
Tallow and grease	1,500.0	1,500.0
Coconut oil	550.0	550.0
Palm oil	70.0	65.0
Linseed oil	525.0	540.0
Tung oil	50.0	50.0
Castor oil	135.0	135.0
Oiticica oil	9.5	8.0
Fish oil	60.0	50.0
Tall oil	385.0	385.0
All others	140.0	140.0
Total	3,424.5	3,423.0

[1] Basic data compiled from reports from the Bureau of the Census. [2] Apparent production calculated from stocks, domestic consumption and foreign trade data published by the Bureau of the Census. [3] Production includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported. [4] Production represents total production less oil equivalent of net amount of seed imported which is included in imports. [5] Imports of oil plus production from imported material. [6] Includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported.

YOU Should be MUCH RICHER TODAY Than 6 Months Ago!

If not, WAKE UP, man! Billions of dollars PROFIT in stocks and commodities. TREMENDOUS PROSPERITY ahead, for FREE nations of world!—(Only Communist countries are hungry, ragged, depressed!)

GOOD STOCKS — going higher — some MUCH higher. Our subscribers made fortunes, on OUR advices: Bought

GILLETTE at	$ 1.50—now	$81.00
KIMBERLY CLARK	9.00—now	52.00
GOODRICH at	3.00—now	72.50
UNION BAG at	22.50—now	94.50
WHEELING STEEL	13.00—now	56.00
WORTHINGTON	14.00—now	50.50

COMMODITIES — Wheat, soybeans, corn, rye, cotton, rubber, coffee—*all these 7 GREAT commodities* are covered in our TUESDAY and FRIDAY letters, giving *definite* advices WHAT to buy, margin required, commissions, PROFIT POSSIBILITIES, ACTION and BIG PROFITS.

SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Have taken over $100,000 profit out of commodity trades the past two years, because of your service." KANSAS.—"Your advices nearer correct than any I ever followed." GA.—"Best service I ever have taken." OHIO.—"I started on a shoe string—have made nice profits on your advice. Your service is TOPS."—NEBR.—"Have subscribed to several commodity advisory services—honestly believe YOURS the BEST I have EVER seen." ALA.—"Your ACCURACY in forecasting is AMAZING to me." KANSAS.—"Find check for $25 for 3 months renewal.—You certainly hit every turn of the market right 'on the nose'. I stuck with another service for 6 months and lost $7,000. By using your advice I'm beginning to climb out." IOWA.—"Several people whose names I sent you are taking your service and MAKING MONEY. One made about $26,000 last year on $5,000 to begin with. Had to pay Uncle Sam $12,000, which 'hurt' him."—N. C. BROKER.—"A friend told me that on your advice during past 3 weeks he made over $5,000 on JULY soybeans." CALIF.—"Have taken thousands of dollars from the market on your advice—believe it entirely possible to average $1,000 per month." MICH.—"Had over 10 different services—must say YOURS TOPS THEM ALL.—If you get customers from Minnesota and Dakotas, that's a plug from ME. My year's renewal speaks for itself." IOWA.—Did so WELL on your MARVELOUS advice, here's $100 bill as 'thank you' present." MASS.

SPECIAL "GET ACQUAINTED" OFFER: Our next 5 TUESDAY & FRIDAY letters, covering ALL markets mentioned above, also (FREE) our latest lists: 7-low-priced stocks; 7-high-quality stocks; 7 finest quality stocks—that should advance MUCH higher—*EVERYTHING mentioned, $1.00.*—USE ORDER FORM BELOW.—NOW!

Market Advisory Bureau

P.O. Box 2106, Atlanta 1, Ga.

SPECIAL $1 OFFER TO "SOYBEAN DIGEST" READERS

Send EVERYTHING mentioned above via air mail. Enclosed $1 in full payment.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

ALL-INDUSTRY GROUP—

May 1 Target for Soybean Research Foundation

AN INDUSTRY-WIDE commodity group for soybeans to be known as the Soybean Research Foundation was approved by the joint organizational committee which met at Chicago Oct. 20. The Foundation, which will be similar in function to other commodity groups, will be incorporated in Illinois.

Both the National Soybean Processors Association and the American Soybean Association gave approval to the general idea of an overall industry organization at their annual meetings in Cincinnati in August. The Foundation will be set up jointly by the two Associations. Membership will also be open to handlers and other interested organizations.

ASA Director David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was chairman of the Chicago meeting. NSPA President R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, was secretary.

It was suggested that functions of the new Foundation will be primarily education, research, promotion and information.

Officers may include president, vice president, and executive vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, was appointed temporary president of the Soybean Research Foundation.

Funds will be collected from soybean growers through deductions on soybeans sold. The Processor Association will have responsibility for collections.

Target date for collections to begin is May 1, 1956. Collections will be made on 1956-crop soybeans only at that time. The committee felt that the May 1 start will provide considerable experience in collections before the heavy new crop movement begins. The May 1 date will also bring most 1956-crop soybeans under the program and will cover a substantial quantity of soybeans that may be contracted for well in advance of the new crop movement.

Members of the joint committee present at the Chicago meeting in addition to Wing and Houghtlin:

For ASA, Howard L. Roach, Albert Dimond, John Sawyer and Chester B. Biddle.

For NSPA: D. O. Andreas, S. E. Cramer, R. G. Golseth, Willard C. Lighter, and W. E. Huge.

architects, engineers and builders of complete plants and units

extraction and processing of vegetable oils

developers of the Rotocel, installed capacity exceeds 2,300,000 tons per year

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY Chemical Plants Division

Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania • Chicago 1, Illinois • Birmingham
Washington, D.C. • Philadelphia • New York City • San Francisco

Demonstration Plant

CONTINUOUS centrifuge (full plant size) is started by operator in the commercial sized demonstration refinery of the Sharples Corp.

The plant, which has a capacity of one tankcar per day, replaced a pilot plant that was acknowledged as one of the finest in the world. F. W. Stakelbeck, executive vice president of Sharples, states the day of the vegetable oil pilot plant is gone, that only full scale production runs under typical refinery conditions can provide the kind of facts needed in demonstration and research by industry for more profitable operation.

The plant is so designed that crude vegetable oil can be refined by any one of five different processes.

The Sharples Corp., a pioneer in the design of continuous vegetable oil refineries, installed its first refinery in 1932.

Promoted by De Laval

Promotion of Frank E. Sullivan to chief engineer, industrial processes, for the De Laval Separator Co. was recently announced. He has been with De Laval since 1950. His work has been concerned with the application of the firm's industrial separators and clarifiers in the chemical and edible oil manufacturing industries and is the phase of the company's business for which he now has the main engineering responsibility.

Seed Act Violation

Wax Co., Amory, Miss., has been fined $25 for violation of the federal seed act following a plea of nolo contendere.

Violation consisted of shipment of 20 bags of soybean seed in 1953 with labels showing a germination of 80%. But test showed germination to be 51%.

A SALUTE TO OUR FIRST *Advertisers*

An anniversary is a proper time to take a backward look and to make forward plans.

Each passing birthday provides a useful yardstick for the measurement of progress, and this Fifteenth Anniversary of the Soybean Digest brings to light some interesting advertising records. The first issue of the magazine 15 years ago carried the advertisements of the following companies:

November 1940—

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company
Borden Company
J. I. Case Company
Central Soya Company
Glidden Company
Nitragin Company
O'Brien Varnish Company
Ralston Purina Company
Seedburo Equipment Company
Spencer Kellogg & Sons
Urbana Laboratories

The following companies started advertising with us during the first year of publication:

December 1940—

National Association of Margarine Manufacturers
Swift & Company

January 1941—

Southwestern Laboratories
Agricultural Laboratories

February 1941—

V. D. Anderson Company
Albert Dickinson Company
A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company

March 1941—

Ford Motor Company
Sterne & Son Company

April 1941—

Quincy Soybean Products Company

May 1941—

Decatur Soy Products Company
Galesburg Soy Products Company
Illinois Soy Products Company
Iowa Milling Company

June 1941—

Burros Bag Company
Skelly Oil Company

July 1941—

French Oil Mill Machinery Company
Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Company

August 1941

Allied Mills, Inc.
Dannen Grain & Milling Company
John Deere Company
International Harvester Company
Neff & Fry Company
Western Burlap Bag Company

September 1941—

Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company
William H. Banks Warehouses, Inc.
International Nutrition Laboratories
Muller Laboratories
Oliver Corporation

It is especially significant that 23 of these original advertisers, nearly 60%, are still advertising in the Soybean Digest—a most unusual renewal record!

Seedburo Equipment Company (then operating as Seed Trade Reporting Bureau) used space in the first issue of the Soybean Digest, and has been represented with an advertisement in every single issue since that time.

Woodson-Tenent Laboratories placed its first advertisement with us in December 1941, and has had a page in every issue since—another record!

The first issue of the Soybean Digest carried the advertisements of 11 companies; the September 1955 issue carried 93 advertisers—a significant reflection of the growth of the industry and the magazine. A total of 118 advertisers have used space with us so far in 1955.

This advertising record tells its own story. New advertisers are always welcome. Further detailed information will gladly be supplied upon request.

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois **Hudson, Iowa**

Sample Copies of The Soybean Digest To Your Friends

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST
Hudson, Iowa

Please send a sample copy of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST with my compliments to each of the persons listed below.

To .....
.....
.....
.....

To.....
.....
.....
.....

To.....
.....
.....
.....

To.....
.....
.....
.....

Sender.....
Firm.....
Address.....
Town.....

CROP REPORT

Mixed Yield Reports as

THE GOVERNMENT reduced its 1955 soybean crop estimate another 13 million bushels in its report for Oct. 1—down from 387.5 million bushels to 374.8 million bushels.

This was generally expected as dry weather continued over most of the heavy producing soybean areas until late September.

Of the major producing states, yield prospects were down 1½ bushels in Indiana Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, a bushel in Illinois, and ½ bushel in Missouri. They were unchanged in Iowa and Ohio, and up ½ bushel in Minnesota.

In the South Atlantic area, prospects remained relatively good but slightly below a month ago. Improved prospects in Delaware, Maryland and Florida were not enough to offset damage to the North Carolina crop caused by recent hurricanes.

Dry weather during September reduced yield prospects in the South Central area. Only Alabama and Louisiana indicated higher yields than reported on Sept. 1. All other producing states showed declines. Arkansas, the heaviest producer in the area, was the hardest hit. The estimated yield in that state, at 16 bushels per acre, dropped 4 bushels from a month ago.

Canada is harvesting a crop of 4,708,000 bushels, according to official estimates Sept. 30. This is a decrease of 5% from last year's record output, due to a cut in acreage. Growers reduced acreage this year after last fall's poor harvest season and low outturn.

Yield this year is 22 bushels against 19½ bushels last year.

By late October harvest neared the end in most Northern producing areas, but had been delayed by weather conditions in northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario. Killing frost was still needed in some areas to kill weeds.

Harvest will not be completed in the South for another month.

Quality was being reported as generally very good, with lower foreign material than for years in most places, apparently due to the new stricter grading standards.

There was a variation in size of beans due to drought in some areas, and more splits than usual. Some high-moisture-content beans are reported in Ohio, and some weather damage along the East Coast.

Farmers were reported selling a considerably larger portion of the crop than they did during harvest a year ago. This was largely due to the early October market rise.

There is still considerable farm storage but elevator storage is reported below a year ago.

Spot reports from our reporters and other sources:

Indiana. Chester B. Biddle, Remington (10/17): 60% of crop harvested. A week of dry weather

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, OCTOBER 1955

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	1944-53 Average	1954	1955 Indicated	1944-53 Average	1954	1955 Indicated
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	16.3	11.0	14.0	102	88	84
N. J.	18.2	22.0	18.0	305	528	414
Pa.	16.6	18.0	16.0	401	306	336
Ohio	20.1	25.5	25.0	20,250	29,708	31,125
Ind.	20.9	24.0	23.0	32,689	46,128	48,622
Ill.	22.6	21.5	23.0	81,614	92,214	104,190
Mich.	18.6	22.0	23.0	1,775	3,476	3,795
Wis.	13.0	15.0	13.5	516	1,035	958
Minn.	17.0	21.0	19.5	15,194	42,291	45,532
Iowa	21.2	26.0	19.0	35,438	55,900	42,237
Mo.	18.0	15.0	19.0	19,214	27,570	36,670
N. Dak.	11.7	15.5	14.5	201	1,100	1,146
S. Dak.	14.9	18.0	12.0	682	3,114	3,156
Nebr.	20.7	22.0	10.0	927	4,180	2,450
Kans.	12.5	8.0	10.0	3,967	2,448	3,000
Del.	14.0	17.5	18.0	762	1,190	1,278
Md.	15.8	18.5	21.0	948	1,998	2,436
Va.	16.8	15.5	20.0	2,078	2,898	3,440
N. C.	14.4	16.0	14.5	3,735	4,720	4,132
S. C.	10.4	7.0	14.5	589	910	2,175
Ga.	9.6	7.0	12.0	206	210	420
Fla.	[1]9.0	12.0	22.0	[1]178	348	748
Ky.	16.8	16.0	18.5	1,768	2,048	2,405
Tenn.	17.5	12.0	20.0	2,333	2,160	3,700
Ala.	17.5	11.5	23.0	1,079	1,196	2,438
Miss.	15.2	9.5	21.0	3,479	4,930	11,724
Ark.	17.2	11.5	16.0	7,337	9,096	14,928
La.	14.6	16.0	22.0	460	848	1,232
Okla.	10.4	5.5	11.5	330	99	345
Texas	—	17.0	—	—	85	—
U. S.	19.9	20.1	20.4	238,488	342,795	374,816

[1]Short-time average. USDA crop reporting board.

1955 Harvest Nears End

needed. Per acre yield down 5 to 15 bushels compared with 1954. A third of crop being sold outright, a third being stored on farms and a third in elevators.

Iowa. Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City (10/13): Crop 100% harvested. Total yields 55% of last year. Beans dry and very good quality. Small like buckshot. 40% of beans are being sold outright, 60% stored. Most stored beans will go under government program.

Kansas. W. F. Malone, Hammond (10/15): 35% of crop harvested. Weather favorable for combining. Crop 60% better than 1954. Our beans have been carrying too much moisture on account of the weather but are better now and quality is good. 80% being sold outright.

Louisiana. Mark H. Brown, Lake Providence (10/17): 60% harvested. Late beans still too green. Grass in late beans causing plenty of trouble. Total yield 50% over 1954. Quality good. Beans being sold for export as fast as harvested.

Minnesota. H. E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault (10/18): 98% of crop harvested. No killing frost to date. Some early harvested fields were bothered by weeds. Total yield same as 1954 on increased acreage. Late harvested beans have high percentage of splits. Drought caused wrinkling of some varieties. 75% being sold outright.

Mississippi. W. T. McKinney, Anguilla (10/17): 35% of crop harvested. New grading standards have caused most of combines to be equipped with cleaners and growers are delivering cleanest beans ever. Ogden beans are performing much better this season than formerly. Some 40-bushel yields being reported. Total yield 50% for crop over 1954. 75% of crop is being sold outright.

Missouri. H. V. Seeburger, St. Charles (10/19): 75% of crop harvested. Need frost to kill weeds. Yield about same as 1954. Beans cleaner but there will be some frost-damaged beans.

Nebraska. State Weather and Crop Report (10/15): Crop is short but some good yields reported.

North Carolina. Ed Mann, Blount-Midyette Co., Inc., Washington (10/18): Harvesting has barely started. Yield 40% of 1954. Some damage as result of excessive rain and hurricanes. 90% of crop will be sold as harvested.

North Dakota. Floyd Poyzer, Amenia Seed & Grain Co., Amenia (10/17): 95% of crop harvested. Average yield 16 bushels, about same as 1954. Beans small but grade okay. Some fields were too dry to fill properly. 75% will be sold outright.

Ohio. R. S. Oetzel, Marsh Farms, Van Wert (10/18): 95% combined. Weeds holding harvest back. Total yield up 15% compared with 1954. Little foreign material in early beans; high in late beans. 60% of crop is being stored on farms.

D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg (10/17): Will take week of dry weather to finish combining. Total yield 80% of 1954 on low acres. Quality not as good as 1954. 60% of crop being sold outright.

Virginia. State Weekly Weather and Crop Report (10/17): Soybeans have matured slowly and outturn of crop is still uncertain.

Louis Groh, Louis H. Groh & Son, Clay Bank (10/17): 5% of crop harvested. Outlook for completion in 45 days. Quality not so good so far. Some damage and weather stained or mottled beans.

Ontario. R. H. Peck, River Canard (10/17): 60% of crop harvested. A few fields have green weeds and lodged beans, and stems not dry have caused considerable trouble. Total yield 5% higher than 1954. Quality has been good. More splits than usual due to difficult combining. 75% of crop being sold outright.

—Photo by Soybean Diges

COMBINING a field of Hawkeyes on the farm of Walter and Samuel Anderson near Woden, Iowa, Oct. 10. Severe hail damage and a long dry spell cut the yield of this field down to less than 20 bushels per acre. Walter is on the tractor.

Indonesian Exports

Indonesia will export more than $4.8 million of vegetable oils and oilseeds to Sweden during the year ending May 31, 1956, reports the American Embassy at Stockholm.

Copra, desiccated coconuts, palm oil and kernels, peanuts and oilcake are included.

Oilseeds, residue of oilseeds and raw vegetable oils are included in the list of items that Iran may export to Hungary under terms of a recently negotiated trade agreement, according to the American Embassy at Tehran. The agreement, which took effect June 5, calls for a total trade of $9 million the first year, which is considerably above recent levels of trade between the two countries.

Members: Leading Exchanges

Denco Company

BROKERS VEGETABLE OILS, ANIMAL FATS

Telephone: Webster 9-2055

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

ADM Election

Carl C. Farrington

Ellis D. English

The election of Ellis D. English and Carl C. Farrington to the executive committee of **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** was announced by Thomas L. Daniels, president. Both are vice presidents of ADM.

Ellis D. English is vice president in charge of the firm's Commander-Larabee milling division and the Archer formula feed division. He has been associated with Commander-Larabee since 1931. The company's formula feed operations were placed under his direction in 1953.

Carl C. Farrington has managed the grain operations of Archer-Daniels-Midland since 1948 when he resigned the vice presidency of Commodity Credit Corp. He was elected a vice president of ADM in October 1948 and was elected to the board of directors the following year.

ADM Promotes

The election of James C. Konen as a vice president and Earl E. Branson, Ralph Bruce, and Frank J. Seidl, Jr., as assistant vice presidents has been announced by **Archer - Daniels - Midland Co.** The appointment of Burton W. Schroeder to the newly created position of assistant to the president was made public at the same time.

Konen, formerly assistant vice president and director of research, succeeds S. O. Sorensen, vice president in charge of research who has retired due to poor health. He will be in charge of the firm's diversified research activities which include work on oils, resins, chemicals, foundry products, flour, feed ingredients, and feeds.

Konen joined ADM in 1935 and was elected assistant vice president in 1952. He has served on the company's advisory committee and recently attended the advanced management school at Harvard.

S. O. Sorensen who retired as

S. O. Sorsenson

James C. Konen

vice president in charge of research will continue with the company in an advisory capacity.

Pillsbury Expands

Pillsbury Mills feed and soy division will expand its Lima facilities, it was announced by G. R. Peterson, general manager of the division.

In a move toward more efficient operation and better service to the trade because of expanded feed business in the Lima area, a new warehouse will be added to the existing feed mill, elevators, and warehouse at their Lima facilities.

In addition, a packing scale and two pellet mills are being installed.

Construction of the 135-foot-by-68-foot warehouse should be completed soon. The warehouse will have a 68-foot loading dock for truck trade and can handle six trucks at one time. The new warehouse space will also allow spotting of three additional box cars. Estimated cost is $50,000.

Department Manager

Walter C. Ronk, vice president of **Barnard and Leas Mfg. Co., Inc.,** Cedar Rapids, Iowa, manufacturer of grain and feed processing equipment, announces the expansion of Barnard and Leas facilities to include agricultural and general chemical processing plant design and manufacture.

W. R. Stephens

W. R. (Steve) Stephens, who has specialized for many years in chemical processing plant design and operation, has been named manager of the department. He comes to Barnard and Leas from Trenton Chemical Co.

Joins Crutcher

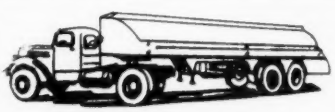
Al C. Wright, Jr., is now associated with **Jack Crutcher,** broker in cottonseed and soybean products in the Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., the firm announces.

Al C. Wright, Jr.

Previously Mr. Wright has been associated with Ashcraft - Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., and A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

NELLIS
FEED COMPANY
Brokers
of Soybean Oil Meal
255 Board of Trade Building
Wabash 2-7322
TWX 623
Chicago 4, Ill.

Ship By



TANK TRUCK
SOYBEAN OIL HAULING
OUR SPECIALTY
STILLPASS TRANSIT CO.
CONTRACT HAULERS
Inter and Intra State Tank Truck Operators . Edible Oils
4967 Spring Grove Avenue Mulberry 1-6102—1-6103
Cincinnati 32, Ohio If no answer call Grandview 1-5529

Export Manager

New manager of the export sales department of the vegetable oil division of the **V. D. Anderson Co.** is George O. Briggs.

Mr. Briggs has been a member of the Anderson organization for the past 6 years, and the export sales department of the processing division, for 3 years. During this time he gained extensive export experience, serving a year in India as sales and service engineer.

George O. Briggs

As manager of the export sales division of the V. D. Anderson Co., a subsidiary of Chesapeake Industries Inc., his responsibilities included the management of the sales abroad of Anderson's Expellers, solvent extraction plants, grain expanding machines, and numerous related products.

Tucker Vice President

Jack P. Kauffman was elected vice president of **Mrs. Tucker's Products** division of Anderson, Clayton & Co., according to Claude T. Fuqua, Jr., president of the division. Mr. Kauffman was also elected executive vice president and director of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., and Grayson Food Products Co.

Jack P. Kauffman

In addition to his participation in the general management of Mrs. Tucker's Products division Kauffman will be in active charge of all phases of the marketing of the company's products. Acting sales manager, James A. Stillwell, will resume his executive duties with Anderson, Clayton & Co. in Houston, Tex.

Mr. Kauffman left his position as Eastern division manager of Procter and Gamble to join Mrs. Tucker's Foods.

The new Chattanooga plant production engineer for **Central Soya Co.** is Max Spencer, who has been with Central Soya since 1947. He has been involved in the construction and operation of three soybean processing plants. His new duties will include planning, fabrication and installation of plant equipment from a production and engineering standpoint.

Three promotions to new sales areas were recently announced by **McMillen Feed Mills.** Joe Crouch, assistant territory manager in northeastern Alabama, has been named manager of a new territory in eastern Texas; Gene Michael, assistant territory manager in northeastern Arkansas, to manager of a new area in western Louisiana; and Dowling Miller, an assistant manager in southeastern Alabama, to manager of a new sales area in eastern Tennessee.

Wilbur E. Bindenagel has been named vice president of the **Glidden Co.** in charge of the company's extensive trading operations. Bindenagel joined the Glidden organization in 1953 as manager of trading for the soya products division and became assistant general manager of the chemurgy division. He will continue in this capacity in addition to supervising all Glidden's trading activities in the commodity markets.

A. Siegel has been promoted to Eastern division sales manager of bags and paper for the Southern Kraft division of **International Paper Co.** He has served as assistant sales manager of the Southern Kraft division in charge of all paper products.

PUBLICATIONS

Equation for Solvent Mixtures

PROCESSING. A development that can be a great time- and work-saver for engineers engaged in the design or operation of plants for the solvent extraction of oils has come recently from the Southern Utilization Research Branch of the USDA. This development is a simple quadratic equation by which the density or composition of binary mixtures of any glyceridic oil with any solvent can be calculated quickly and accurately.

The equation is applicable to vegetable, animal and marine oils. It can be used to provide information on density as a basis for accurate calculations of heat transfer and fluid flow in plant design.

It is also useful for rapid determination of miscella concentrations at various stages of oilseed and oil processing. Density and temperature of mixtures can be read from suitable instruments installed within the processing equipment, and from this data composition can be calculated with speed and accuracy.

If complete tables are desired to eliminate the necessity for repeated calculations, these can be formulated by application of the same equation.

GENERAL DENSITY EQUATION FOR GLYCERIDE IN OIL-SOLVENT MIXTURES. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, May 1955. Reprints free from Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans 19, La.

YIELD ESTIMATES. County estimates of acreage, yield and production of soybeans harvested for beans as prepared by the respective state agricultural statisticians are a breakdown of the latest official state estimates.

Although soybean production is estimated in 30 states, the 20 states for which county estimates are shown comprise nearly 99% of the 1954 total U. S. production.

SOYBEAN COUNTY ESTIMATES, 1953 - 54. ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION HARVESTED FOR BEANS IN 20 PRINCIPAL STATES. Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

YEAR BOOK. The 1955-56 Year Book and Trading Rules of the National Soybean Processors Association is now available for distribution, R. G. Houghtlin, the president, announces.

The Year Book contains the constitution and by-laws and code of ethics of the Association; officers, directors and committees and membership; and trading rules on soybean oil and meal.

YEAR BOOK AND TRADING RULES, 1955-56, NATIONAL SOYBEAN PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION. 48 pages. Price $1. National Soybean Processors Association, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

FEEDING

COTTONSEED MEAL. Degossypolized solvent cottonseed meal was used at various levels to replace soybean oil meal in practical-type broiler and turkey starter rations in Mississippi experiments.

The findings in the study are summarized as follows:

1—This type of meal may be used to replace as much as 80% of the soybean oil meal in broiler or turkey starter rations without adverse effect on growth or efficiency.

2—Complete substitution of soybean oil meal with cottonseed meal resulted in a highly significant reduction in the growth rate of starting turkeys. Similar results were obtained with broilers in at least half of the tests.

3—Combinations of cottonseed meal and soybean oil meal improved growth of chicks and poults as much as 4 and 5% over either meal fed singly, thus indicating the possibility of a complimentary relationship between the two meals.

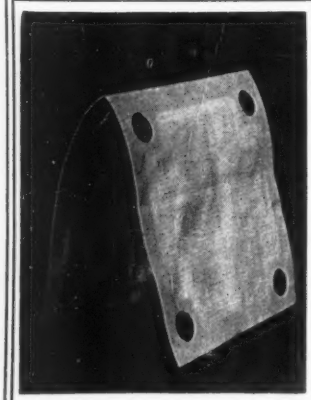
COTTONSEED MEAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOYBEAN OIL MEAL IN POULTRY RATIONS. By John P. West, department of poultry husbandry, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss. Poultry Science, Vol. 34, No. 3. May 1955, pages 547-553.

MILO. Oklahoma tests indicate that a combination of milo, soybean oil meal, alfalfa meal, and mineral plus fortification with antibiotic and B complex vitamins will produce rapid and efficient gains on growing and fattening hogs. The rate of gain was improved slightly by replacing a part of the milo and soybean oil meal with 3% of fish solubles.

Tankage or cottonseed meal alone or a combination of tankage, cottonseed or blood meal along with soybean oil meal produced slower and less economical gains than soybean oil meal alone as the source of supplemental protein.

SUPPLEMENTS TO MILO RATIONS FOR SWINE. Reprinted from Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-43. Department of Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Okla.

For a complete list of books and experiment station publications relating to soybeans drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.



Cable Address "Filterfab"

Filter Cloths

- **Die-cut with exact precision.**
- **Delivered, as pictured, to any schedule.**
- **No shrinkage. No large roll goods inventory.**
- **Less Shutdown time.**

Send dimensions or press plate template and material specifications for free samples and prices of Filterfab non-woven cotton or synthetic disposable overcloths. Also filter paper.

Our 25th Year of Dependable Service to Processing and Refining Industries

FILTER ff FABRICS

Incorporated

1279 West Third St. Tel.—Cherry-1-0456 Cleveland 13, Ohio

SERVING THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY FOR TWENTY YEARS

SEVEN

Modern, Convenient

Chemical Laboratories

to Serve You

Chicago, Illinois
9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.

Des Moines, Iowa

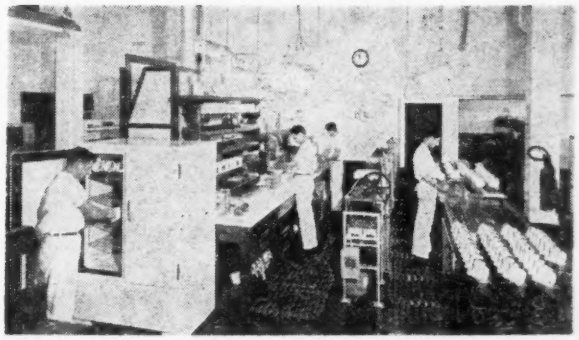
Memphis, Tennessee

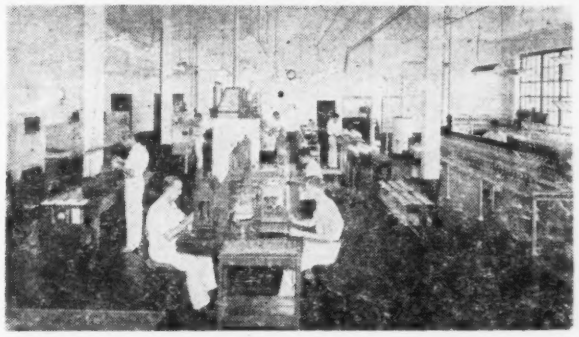
Little Rock, Arkansas

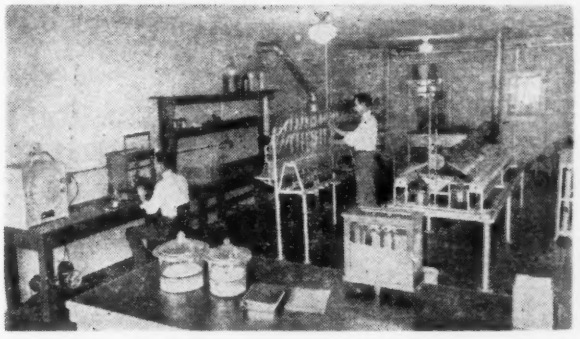
Cairo, Illinois

Blytheville, Arkansas

Clarksdale, Mississippi







WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

"Over *One Billion dollars* worth of products analyzed since 1935."

1 by 1 = 8

DEAVER GRAIN CO.

discovered this profit formula

This fine 8-tank Deaver Grain Company plant at Alliance, Neb., was built a tank at a time, over 7 years to its present capacity of 190,844 bushels.

. . . in the economy of

BOLTED STEEL

Grain Tanks

MASTER-CRAFTED BY COLUMBIAN

SINCE 1893

WAYNE DEAVER, MGR. STEPHEN DEAVER

DEAVER GRAIN CO
ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Devin:

We thought perhaps you would like to have a picture of our completed plant. Here is the way this installation was erected throughout the years.

1948 - The No. 1 Tank, 26 x 48, immediately left of the frame annex as you look at the picture.

1949 - No. 2 Tank, 26 x 48, just left of No. 1.

1950 - No. 3 Tank, 32 x 48, the third tank to the left of the frame annex as you look at the picture.

1952 - No. 4 Tank, 32 x 48, just to the left of No. 3.

1953 - No. 5 Tank, 32 x 48, at the far left of the picture.

1954 - Tank 6 - 21 x 48...Tank 7 - 26 x 48...Tank 8 - 26 x 48 in that succession to the right of the wood annex.

Deaver Grain Co.
Wayne K. Deaver

COLUMBIAN Bolted Steel Grain Tanks are a most profitable investment for any grain storage plant, according to Deaver Grain Company of Alliance, Nebraska. With low initial investment, low-cost erection, minimum overhead and maintenance, they quickly pay for themselves and return profits that may be re-invested in plant expansion.

Using this pay-as-you-go formula, Deaver started with a single Columbian storage tank in 1948 . . . added one at a time over seven years . . . to complete a 190,844 bushel storage plant—out of the profits of the original investment.

Deaver knew that the real strength of any steel product lies in the hands of the men who make it. That's why they selected Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks, backed by Columbian's 61 years of master craftsmanship in steel. The original tank, today, is as strong and tight as the newest and will be for many years. No Columbian Bolted Steel Storage Tank has ever worn out or been demolished by tornado or cyclone.

SAVE ON ERECTION COSTS

Detailed, easy-to-follow erection blueprints are furnished with Columbian tanks. If you prefer, we can arrange for complete tank erection. Foundation specifications and blueprints are supplied for your own local concrete contractor.

FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE for designing tanks to meet your particular requirements is provided by Columbian. Write today for illustrated literature.

COLUMBIAN Steel Tank Co.

P.O. Box 4048-U, Kansas City, Mo.

Associate Members, Grain & Feed Dealers National Association

TANKS FOR THE WORLD

STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian . . . First for Lasting Strength

LETTERS

Processors and Moisture Premiums

To The Editor:

Your August issue contained an article entitled, "Soybean Price Should Reflect Moisture Content." I would like to make just one comment to set the record straight.

If the grain in question were corn, then, the lower the moisture, the greater the value to the buyer for there are only two principal components—solids and moisture.

However, in the case of soybeans, we are dealing with three components—solids, oil and moisture. In evaluating soybeans, a processor must consider not only the solids content, but oil content as well.

Consider two cars of soybeans, both originating from the same area; purchased at the same price track, country station; for the same time of shipment with billing of equal value, viz:

	Moisture	Oil	Solids
	%	%	%
Car No. 1	12.0	17.0	71.0
Car No. 2	13.0	18.0	69.0

Here is a case where the car with the higher moisture contains 1% more oil and 2% less meal. On a bushel basis, the soybeans in car No. 2 would yield .6 pound more oil, and 1.2 pounds less meal per bushel, than the soybeans in car No. 1. At price levels of 10c a pound for oil, and 2½c a pound for meal, the products derived from car No. 2 with the higher moisture content would be worth 3c per bushel more. This would offset the cost of drying the soybeans in car No. 2 from 13% moisture to 11.5% moisture to make them suitable for processing by solvent extraction.

What I have attempted to point out is that this example, and many others, could be cited to demonstrate that there is no real justification for saying that a carload of dry soybeans is worth more than a carload of wet soybeans.

To get at the root of the matter, every car would have to be tested for moisture content and oil content, before a comparative value could be placed on each car. At present this is not practical. Processors for the most part buy a "pig in the poke" when they buy a car of soybeans.

They never know what they have purchased until the car has been delivered. We have to pay for averages. On some cars we gain—on some we lose.

Our discount schedules provide a modicum of protection, but no real assurance that we are buying quality. Until we can have such assurance, there is little logic to the argument that a car of soybeans low in moisture is worth more to a processor than a car of high in moisture.—*Fred H. Hafner, director of soybean oil meal sales, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.*

Comment by Dr. West

To The Editor:

Mr. Hafner's comment reflects a real appreciation of the problem presented processors in buying soybeans which vary in quality. He might also have pointed out that car No. 2 might have lower foreign material content, or more desirable billing than car No. 1.

The processor must play for averages but these may well be conditioned by what is already known about the soybeans, and on the average soybeans of high moisture content are low in oil content in terms of an actual moisture content base. That is, there is a significant negative correlation between moisture content and oil yield whereas there is no correlation between the percent of oil in the dry matter (solids plus oil) and the moisture content of the beans. These statements are based on statistical work done in 1949 and published in 1951.

The fact that processors would just as soon pay for average-quality soybeans and take their losses and gains according to the quality delivered does not alter the fact that this practice may be unfair to producers of high-quality soybeans, nor the fact that soybeans of low moisture are usually worth more than soybeans of high moisture.

It should be mentioned that variations in oil content as large as that used in Mr. Hafner's example are rare at a given country point, whereas the moisture variation (he shows) is very small relative to the actual variation (at a given point.)—*Vincent I. West, associate professor prices and statistics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.*

Crop Estimates Off

To The Editor:

This is a grievous letter; perhaps you get many of them.

Last spring I gave you a letter as to the prospect of no such bumper crop as reported by the process group. In the shuffle they lost 20 million bushels which never existed. To have a report of over 400 million for this year was again bad, not only for the farmers' price, but against the Association. This makes for lost faith, which is the backbone of all business enterprises, so it seems to me.

My travel of last August and part of September through Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, and personal friends from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois convince me that the private report of 360 million is yet much too high.

First, the acreage was over-estimated last May. Then when crop reporters should have been fishing they sent in such bumper crops, which at that time of year is all thin air, and winds up most generally as a headache later on.

What is needed is fewer reporters and older reliable men.

Many beans here will make from 10 to 20 bushels and very small beans. Down at and near Earlham and Redfield, where a large acreage was planted, they vary greatly and a 20-bushel average would be plenty high.

Farmers have always hurt themselves by giving a misleading report on all their acreage. By the time such reports get to the board of trade we have a bumper crop again and down goes the price.

That hurts all lines of business eventually. — *Fletcher E. Hunt, Adair, Iowa.*

Got a Good Crop

To The Editor:

I had 110 acres of beans, yield about 36 bushels per acre, last rain about July 10, in north section of Shelby County, Ill.

It is difficult to believe current crop service reports. Have I been specially blessed? — *Paul Pogue, Findlay, Ill.*

Soy Loaf by Monks

Trappist monks at the Holy Cross Monastery at Berryville, Va., have put their famous bread on the commercial market in the suburbs of Washington, D. C., 60 miles away.

Called the "Monk's Own Loaf," the bread forms one of the staple parts of their meatless diet. It is dark firm bread made of whole-wheat flour, honey, nonfat dry milk solids, butter, white flour, yeast, sugar, salt, shortening and soy flour.

Brother Kevin, baker for the Monastery, uses 3% soy flour in the bread formula. Soy flour is 40 to 50% protein, so the bread supplies protein which the monks miss in their meatless diet.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

See Fewer Beans Under Loan

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

OUTLOOK. Officials in Washington are looking to the November crop report and the way farmers continue to market as the best guides to probable soybean prices during the balance of the new marketing year.

Another year of big export demand—both for beans and for vegetable oils—can be pretty much taken for granted.

If the November crop report shows much of a decline from the close to 375 million bushel estimate of last month, prices should improve a little more.

Otherwise, most officials think the price of soybeans will depend pretty much on how farmers market the balance of the season. A pretty good job of marketing appears to have been done so far, officials say.

From the evidence available here, growers appear to have sold freely after the recent rise in prices. More beans are believed to have gone into storage when prices came back down.

This kind of gradual marketing—with good sales on the upturns in price — should result in a fairly steady soybean price during most of the season, the market experts here say.

Unless this picture changes, fewer beans are expected to go under loan this year, since the 1955 loan provides little incentive for storage compared with a year ago.

FATS, OILS. Supplies of all food fats this year are about the same as a year ago. Stocks are down this fall, but production up enough to make up the difference.

This means again that supplies will be well above domestic needs, making large volumes available for export.

Officials are pretty optimistic about export possibilities, not only for soybeans as beans, but for processed vegetable oils.

Total exports of food fats during the marketing year just closed are believed to approximate 2.4 to 2.5 billion pounds. This figure covers all types, including butter and the oil equivalent of soybeans. Total shipments for the year starting Oct. 1 are expected to run fairly close to the high of 1954-55; maybe not quite as high.

Last year 775 million pounds of cottonseed oil and 50 million pounds of soybean oil were exported. An additional 150 million pounds of "miscellaneous" oils—mainly cottonseed and soybean oil that had lost identity—were shipped.

Under the public law 480 program alone this year it's understood around 300 million pounds of vegetable oils have been programmed, with another 150 million pounds of oils planned for export by the International Cooperation Administration, formerly Foreign Operations Administration.

Main difference between the program for the two years other than size of exports is the manner of sale. Last year bulk of the oil was sold at discount rates by Commodity Credit Corp., making procurement easy and cheap.

This year procurement will be on the open market, since CCC stocks are negligible, and unless the cottonseed price outlook changes radically, there will be no oil buying program.

Latin American countries and Spain are the big potential takers of U. S. oils again this year. Exports in the neighborhood of 150 million pounds of vegetable oils have been programmed or planned for Latin American countries to date; biggest potential buyer being Argentina.

Spain is in the market for a large volume of cottonseed oil again, possibly up to 100 million pounds due to a second year of limited olive oil output.

JAPAN. The Foreign Agricultural Service has formally announced the appointment of George Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, as a marketing specialist in soybeans to make a study of market possibilities in Japan.

Strayer is there now. He will return to this country around Dec. 1, coming back by way of Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands for similar surveys.

Another marketing expert is expected to join Strayer in the study later in the year.

The Japanese survey comes under the broad heading of market development. However, looking into Japanese preferences, studying Japanese problems and attempting to build good will also are a part of the mission.

Since Japan is the United States' biggest customer for soybeans, fats and oils officials feel that it is time

Crude and Refined Vegetable Oils — Soy Oil, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil

Daily Market Letters to Our Customers Supplement Our Personal Service

PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE,

ROESLING, MONROE & CO.

4140 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Ph.: Harrison 7-5244 **BROKERS**

GEO.K. DAHLIN CARL H. SMITH HUGH B. ELLSWORTH

Member National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

Back in Production

the U. S. gave the country a little more attention.

CCC BEANS. CCC officials are having a hard time keeping track of soybeans under loan or taken over by the government. Some time ago a release was issued indicating CCC had less than a million bushels of soybeans remaining, and these were to be offered on the open market for sale, either domestic or for export.

Since then CCC inventory has been reported variously at more than a million bushels on hand. Oct. 21 another report was issued giving estimated stocks of grains owned by CCC.

The total listed for soybeans was 4,817,000 bushels. This was broken down as follows: 50,000 bushels in bins; 85,000 bushels in country elevators; 603,000 in subterminal elevators; 1,790,000 in terminal elevators; 2,289,000 bushels estimated as loading orders outstanding.

INDONESIA. The Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry for October has a story about a soybean milk plant being built in Jogjakarta, Indonesia.

The plant is supposed to be in production by next February. The product has been tested on mothers and children. Soybean milk is more easily assimilated by the underfed and is higher in protein, says the story.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were obtained from the United Nations Children's fund, and the plant is being built under direction of a Marry Miller, a technician with the U. N. Food & Agriculture Organization.

COTTONSEED OIL. First of the marketing season check on the volume of cottonseed oil from CCC stocks that had been sold for export but not shipped brought an estimate of 153 million pounds. These will be included in end of the year stocks, though shipments should be completed early in this quarter.

Cottonseed prices have been holding at or slightly above price support in most states so far this season. If prices continue at these levels through mid-November, officials think they will be over the hump on cottonseed price support this year with no buying necessary.

INSPECTIONS. Inspections of soybeans during September were the largest of record, USDA reports, totalling 42.3 million bushels compared with 22.1 million bushels a year ago. Inspections are based on the revised standards. The current crop indicates good weight, lower moisture, and is cleaner than the 1954 crop, officials say. Here are September inspections by grades for the two years:

	1954		1955	
Grade	Bushels	%	Bushels	%
No. 1	4,499,000	20	11,259,000	27
No. 2	11,971,000	54	19,231,000	45
No. 3	3,394,000	15	7,486,000	18
No. 4	1,640,000	8	3,502,000	8
Sample	609,000	3	776,000	2
Total	22,113,000	100	42,254,000	100

View Test Plots at Henderson, Ky.

—Soybean Digest photo

FIELD DAY. David Frymire, right, assistant manager of Ohio Valley Soybean Co-op, discusses a plot of Perrys at field day near Henderson, Ky., Sept. 16. University of Kentucky variety plots, unnamed strains and fertilizer plots were demonstrated, followed by outlook talks and a combine demonstration. At left front is Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., president of the American Soybean Association, who was on the program. Event was sponsored jointly by the university, Ohio Valley Soybean Co-op, and Owensboro Grain Co.

The Naugatuck, Conn., plant of the Naugatuck Chemical division, U. S. Rubber Co., is now more than 80% back in production 6 weeks after being hard hit by the flood caused by Hurricane Dianne.

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

USED MOISTURE TESTERS — Electric types rebuilt. Guaranteed. Also new grain and seed testing equipment. Write for catalog. Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-D, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE: ROANOKE, LEE, Jackson, Ogden, Clemson, JEW-45, Nanksoy, S-100, Woods Yellow, Black Wilson and other varieties select and certified seed soybeans. Also a complete line of field and pasture seeds. Gurley Milling Co., seed dept., phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

FOR SALE: LEE SOYBEANS PRODUCED from certified and registered seed. Only Lee variety harvested on my farm. All seed pure with low moisture and high germination. Plant the best seed for high yields. Write Bard Selden, Hollywood, Miss.

WANTED—ALL TYPES OF MEAL coolers, dehydrating drums and hammermills, 150 H.P. and up. Soybean Digest, Box 319S, Hudson, Iowa.

BAG CLOSERS — FISCHBEIN Portable Bag Closers in stock for immediate shipment. Write for circular and prices. Douglas L. Mains Co., 1034 College Ave., Wheaton, Ill. Phone Wheaton 8-7474.

FOR SALE — FLAKING AND cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVEN INTERMEDIate cooker rings and bottoms complete with sweeps and fittings for 72-inch French screw press stack cookers. — Address inquiries to Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex.

FARM EQUIPMENT — BUY SURplus direct from government at tremendous savings. Farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor. Hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169SAF, East Hartford 8, Conn.

THE
SOYBEAN PROCESSORS' GUIDE
to
MARKET DEVELOPMENTS
IN OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

Daily Market Report

Covering Developments in Soybeans, Soybean Oil and Meal, and Other Oils, Meals and Fats.

Weekly Comment and Outlook

Objective Discussions of Factors Motivating Supply-Demand-Price Outlook.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY
Dept. SX
THE TRADE NEWS SERVICE
24 Stone Street
New York 4, N. Y.

JONES-HETTELSATER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

34 YEARS as
Designers and Builders

★

FLOUR MILLS
ELEVATORS
FEED & SOYBEAN
PLANTS

★

1911 Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

DIESEL TRACTOR. A new five-plow standard-tread Diesel tractor takes its place in the John Deere tractor line. It's the new model "80" Diesel, successor to the famous model "R".

The new model "80" is designed for grain and rice growers and other farmers who want plenty of lugging power combined with Diesel fuel economy. This tractor will plow a 6-foot strip, pull 21 feet of double-action disk harrow, and will handle double hookups of hydraulically controlled grain drills, tool carriers, field cultivators, rod weeders and comparable loads.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11c, Hudson, Iowa.

BIN LEVEL INDICATOR. A new "Roto - Bin - Dicator," a paddle-type bin level indicator for special installations, has been introduced by the Bin-Dicator Co.

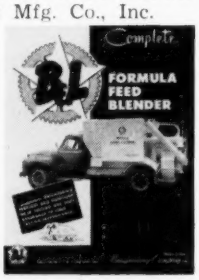
This all-new unit is particularly adaptable to installations in bins under pressure or vacuum; bins, chutes or conveyors handling materials which tend to "rat-hole" and prevent operation of a diaphragm.

To circumvent these problems, the Roto-Bin-Dicator has a slowly rotating paddle, mounted on a flexible shaft. This projects into the bin and is driven by a small motor mounted in a housing outside the bin.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11a, Hudson, Iowa.

FEED BLENDER. A two-color, four-page folder describing its improved B & L Portable Feed Blender is available from Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Inc.

More compact design, greater mobility on the highway, and simplified, one-man controls are among the new features of the plant. A large cutaway illustration shows the complete manufacturing process which utilizes farm grains to produce any formula feed.



For further information write Soybean Digest 11b, Hudson, Iowa.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Fill out this coupon and mail today to receive the 20 issues of LATE NEWS that will be published during the coming year in addition to the 12 issues in the Soybean Digest.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION
Hudson, Iowa

Attached find my check for $7.50. Please send me LATE NEWS for one year (20 times outside the Soybean Digest). I am a member.

Name .....

Firm .....

Address .....

City..... Zone..... State.....

PROVED PERFORMER

This Dodge is the first passenger car used by the U. S. Army as a combat vehicle. It accompanied General John J. Pershing on the 1916 Mexican Expedition, and at one time was driven by a young lieutenant named George S. Patton! The old car still runs beautifully, 40 years since it saw the smoke of battle.

Outstanding service and time-tested dependability are points of pride with Esso Hexane, too. These fine products have proved their worth over many years of use by customers who expect . . . and get . . . the highest quality for their money. Why not see for yourself? Specify Esso Hexane next time you order.

You can depend on ESSO HEXANE for

UNIFORMITY — Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

PURITY — High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY—Can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J. when you want it, where you want it.

EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY— Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

HIGH OIL RECOVERY— Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS— Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Hexane handling operations.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

ESSO

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Boston, Mass. — Pelham, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. — Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn. — New Orleans, La.

IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for July and August as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary Materials: Factory Production and Consumption, and Factory and Warehouse Stocks, August 1955 - July 1955

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 31 1955	July 31 1955
Cottonseed, crude	70,391	56,962	61,754	63,010	53,955	53,915
Cottonseed, refd.	57,996	59,120	105,137	95,852	[1]287,292	[1]344,085
Peanut, crude[2]	713	1,302	3,259	2,527	6,890	8,112
Peanut, refined	2,963	2,401	2,436	2,168	6,338	8,073
Corn, crude	23,872	21,309	24,589	21,591	13,593	12,609
Corn, refined	22,540	19,856	19,366	18,268	6,165	5,285
Soybean, crude	2 9,49	235,756	230,266	198,617	113,578	119,559
Soybean, refined	213,451	182,704	190,072	166,083	78,623	67,093
Olive, edible			251	*240	5,757	*6,890
Palm, crude			5,462	4,881	[3]19,822	[3]19,446
Palm, refined			2,102	1,934	1,880	1,570
Coconut, crude	39,835	29,144	54,334	34,598	[3]85,529	[3]84,979
Coconut, refined	38,211	23,909	33,155	21,431	13,242	12,760
Palm kernel, crude			2,741	3,495	10,292	10,546
Palm kernel, refined	2,078	2,034	2,646	2,419	1,765	2,388
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	16,787	14,470	14,191	10,580	40,706	41,902

*Revised. [1]Includes 168 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable July 31, 1955, figure of 187 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further refined. As of Aug. 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 39 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents reports to the Census Bureau. [2]Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. [3]Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

Factory Consumption of Vegetable Fats and Oils, by Uses, During August 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined	9,987	2,583	3,008				274
Peanut, refined			514				190
Corn, crude							13
Corn, refined			7,635				
Soybean, crude				99	331	21	2,381
Soybean, refined	43,469	7,409	10,117		7,200	58	6,744
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,198	180		
Hydrogenated veg. oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	17,135	13,753	1,495				
Soybean	27,273	47,884	1,090				

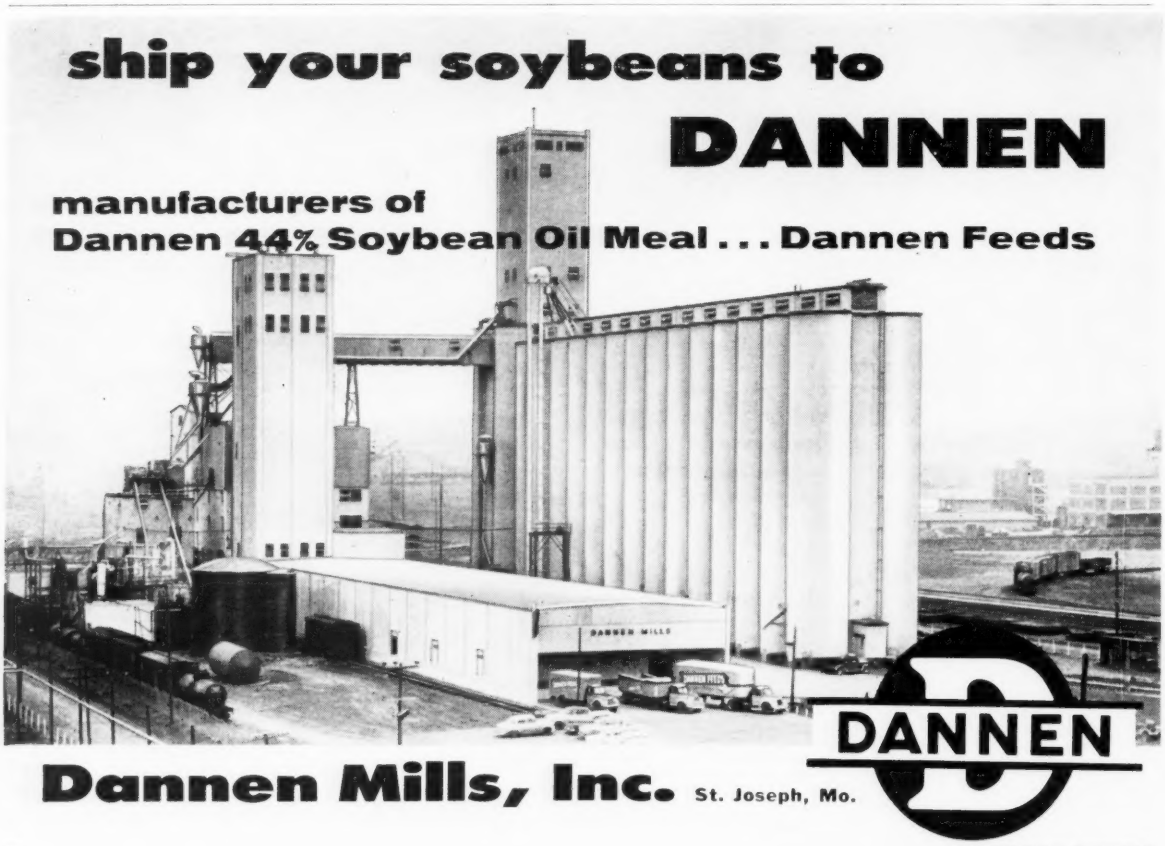
Consumption of Primary Fats and Oils in Fat Splitting

	1955			1954	
	Aug.	July	Jan.-Aug. Cumul.	Aug.	Jan.-Aug. Cumul.
Vegetable					
Coconut, crude	3,024	2,880	24,024	3,206	36,034
Other vegetable	1,483	2,661	16,080		7,874
Total vegetable	4,507	5,541	40,104	3,206	43,908
Soapstocks					
Vegetable foots	9,790	7,552	76,162	9,842	77,370

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for August. Preliminary data by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Soybeans	3,498,311 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	434,369 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	6,607,182 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	2,705,297 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for August amounted to 4,436,890 bushels.



Soybeans: Inspections for Overseas Export by Ports, by Country of Destination Sept. 23 - Oct. 14 (bushels)

	Balti-more	Nor-folk	New Orleans	Mobile	Albany	New York	Total
Germany		37,333	757,914	365,237		18,640	1,179,124
Korea			128,538				128,538
United Kingdom			110,880		92,995		203,875
France			18,528				18,528
Holland	18,667	18,667	2,378,783				2,416,117
Denmark	74,667	149,333	74,667				298,667
Japan			716,557				716,557
Palestine			289,085				289,085
Belgium		18,667	119,023				137,690
Total	93,334	224,000	4,593,975	365,237	92,995	18,640	5,388,181

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stock reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets					
Atlantic Coast	75	20	301	239	282
Gulf Coast	340	661	1,391	1,542	2,025
Northwestern and Upper Lake	559	1,214	1,379	1,822	2,633
Lower Lake	842	1,686	2,079	2,698	4,403
East Central	529	1,269	1,626	2,030	1,585
West Central, Southwestern & Western	36	93	265	482	1,043
Total current week	2,381	4,943	7,041	8,813	11,971
Total year ago	2,534	5,887	6,603	6,852	7,538
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets					
Total current week	0	0	71	57	46
Year ago	2,534	5,887	6,674	6,888	7,548
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks					
Current week	2,381	4,943	7,112	8,870	12,017
Year ago	2,534	5,887	6,675	6,888	7,548

Primary Receipts of Soybeans in 1,000 Bushels at Important Interior Points for the Week Ending:

City	Sept. 23	Sept. 30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21
Chicago	684	1,242	1,030	1,490	2,519
Duluth			250	7	5
Indianapolis	662	530	319	344	498
Kansas City	254	294	682	758	1,276
Minneapolis	268	572	953	1,194	1,249
Omaha	10	222	330	210	122
Peoria	141	198	286	356	259
Sioux City	5	60	123	111	158
St. Joseph	96	90	146	155	183
St. Louis	227	497	370	211	208
Toledo	327	711	562	685	664
Totals	2,674	4,416	5,051	5,522	7,140
Last year	2,955	4,801	1,607	1,030	1,116

STOCKS ON FARMS. Estimated stocks of old soybeans on farms Oct. 1, at nearly 4 million bushels, are fourth largest for the 13 years of record, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board. Current stocks are seven and one-half times as large as last year and 43% larger than average. The six major producing states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri account for 86% of the stocks on farms with Iowa accounting for more than one-fourth of the U. S. total.

Total disappearance of 29 million bushels from farms during the July-September quarter is nearly twice the previous record in 1953. July 1 farm stocks were at record high and generally favorable prices plus prospects for a large 1955 crop induced farmers to reduce holdings.

Old Crop Soybean Stocks on Farms Oct. 1 (1,000 bu.)

State	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	State	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
N. Y.	13	4	6	Del.	12	5	6
N. J.	10	2	3	Md.	22	5	30
Pa.	30	13	12	Va.	28	13	14
Ohio	345	106	446	N. C.	56	4	14
Ind.	264	38	461	S. C.	11	7	14
Ill.	605	79	922	Ga.	2	3	2
Mich.	37	[1]	[1]	Fla.		[1]	[1]
Wis.	17	2	10	Ky.	14	1	10
Minn.	210	28	423	Tenn.	17	10	11
Iowa	694	71	1,118	Ala.	5	2	4
Mo.	243	54	55	Miss.	17	[1]	10
N. Dak.	4	3	44	Ark.	38	37	45
S. Dak.	20	17	125	La.	4	3	4
Nebr.	6	[1]	167	Okla.	3	2	1
Kans.	45	20	12	U. S.	2,770	529	3,969

[1] Less than 500 bushels.

pack your soybean meal in CHASE BAGS

CHASE MULTIWALLS M/W

CHASE BURLAP BAGS

CHASE COTTON BAGS

Over 108 years of experience goes into the making of every Chase bag

Place your next order with:

CHASE BAG COMPANY

General Sales Offices:
309 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Illinois
30 Branches and Sales Offices-Coast-to-Coast

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953-55 soybean crops, reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1953-54	1954-55
Carryover [1]	10,137	1,336
Production	268,528	342,795
Total supply [2]	278,665	344,131
Farm use including seed for season	25,000	27,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	253,665	317,131
Disappearance through Aug. 31 [3]:		
Crushed for oil or processed [4]	202,018	230,298
Exported	38,999	56,674
Total	241,017	286,972
Balance on Sept. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	12,648	30,159

[1] Stocks as of Oct. 1. [2] Imports negligible. [3] October through August. [4] No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Sept. 17	4,951,031
Oct. 8	4,713,153
Oct. 15	4,326,732

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

Grade	Oct.-Sept. 1953-54		Oct.-Sept. 1954-55		Sept. 1954		Aug. 1955		Sept. 1955[2]	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	62,250	27	62,218	21	4,499	20	6,447	35	11,259	27
No. 2	97,808	43	147,919	51	11,971	54	9,722	53	19,231	45
No. 3	32,306	14	55,465	19	3,394	15	1,332	7	7,486	18
No. 4	22,338	10	17,117	6	1,640	8	496	3	3,502	8
Sample	13,810	6	7,671	3	609	3	452	2	776	2
Total	228,512	100	290,390	100	22,113	100	18,449	100	42,254	100

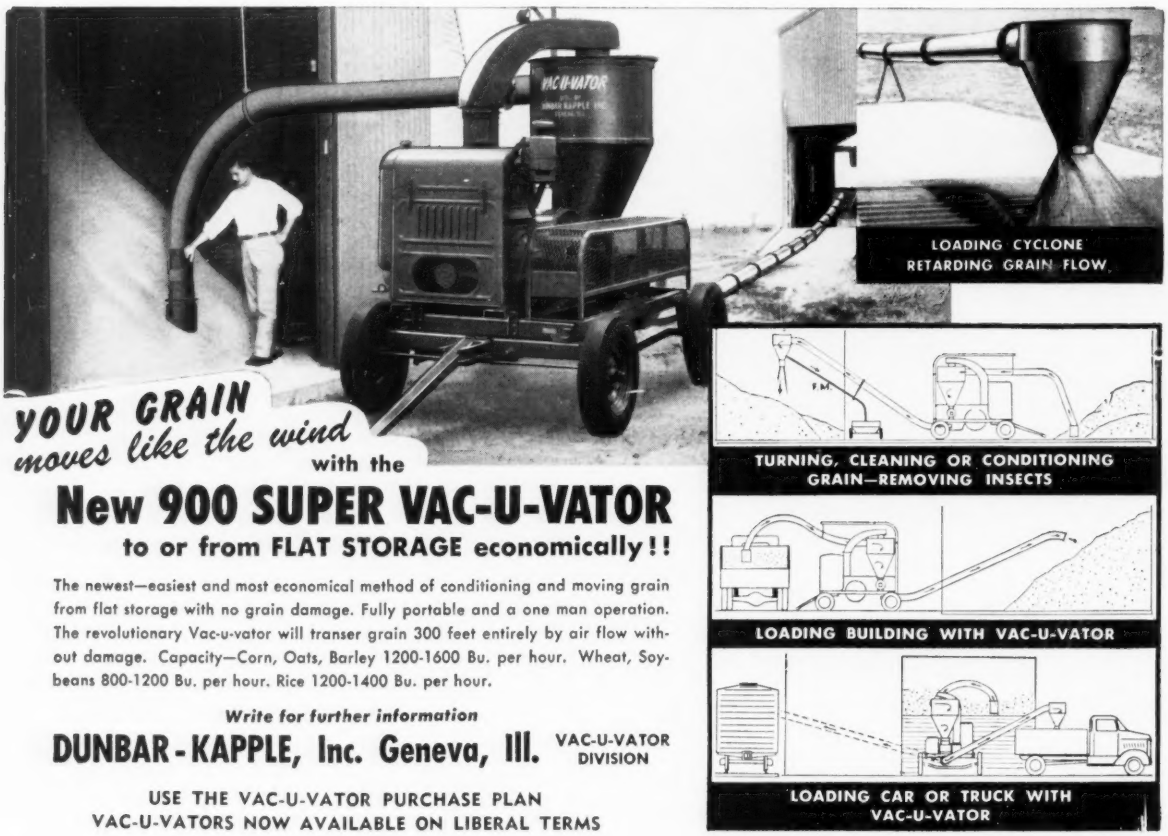
[1]Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2]Of the September 1955 receipts, 1,924 bushels were Black, 852 Mixed, and the remainder Yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in September included 1,340,759 bushels as cargo lots, 2,639,265 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets. The standards were revised effective Sept. 1, 1955.

PRICES. Average monthly cash prices of soybeans, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

(Simple average of daily closing cash prices)

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Avg.
						—Cents per bushel—							
Chicago—No. 1 Yellow													
1946-47	325	322	310	315	325	400	370	316	315	338	332	321	332
1947-48	341	375	400	429	349	356	392	406	420	385	325	280	372
1948-49	251	264	263	253	251	228	226	232	232	261	320	267	254
1949-50	226	220	231	231	235	251	278	305	307	312	285	257	262
1950-51	235	284	306	321	332	333	333	332	315	307	299	287	307
1951-52	290	299	302	299	299	297	291	301	325	329	333	313	307
1952-53	295	297	300	299	291	303	305	297	286	267	267	259	289
1953-54	266	288	302	306	320	351	383	371	374	382	370	290	334
1954-55	276	284	282	281	279	270	260	254	248	245	242	230	263
Illinois Country Shipping Points—No. 1 Yellow													
1946-47	322	317	288	307	320	393	362	312	312	330	317	314	325
1947-48	338	369	394	423	343	352	388	400	414	379	319	273	366
1948-49	243	255	252	240	218	220	215	225	220	250	277	220	236
1949-50	216	210	220	220	225	245	268	290	300	310	275	245	252
1950-51	230	272	295	310	325	325	325	324	304	294	287	277	297
1951-52	280	290	295	290	290	288	282	292	317	322	325	298	297
1952-53	285	289	290	285	282	294	295	287	276	256	255	247	278
1953-54	257	283	299	303	317	349	380	363	366	370	355	272	326
1954-55	269	274	273	274	274	263	254	246	242	236	239	224	256
Minneapolis—No. 1 Yellow													
1949-50	220	215	227	227	229	248	270	294	296	311	261	263	255
1950-51	231	269	289	304	323	329	331	326	301	294	284	281	297
1951-52	279	285	288	286	285	283	275	285	310	310	329	304	293
1952-53	277	282	284	276	272	285	286	276	267	255	245	242	270
1953-54	252	274	287	292	307	338	373	362	369	371	270	250	312
1954-55	262	268	267	267	266	254	248	243	237	228	226	216	248

[1] Prior to October 1953 quotations are based on No. 2 Yellow Soybeans. Agricultural Marketing Service.


VAC-U-VATOR
LOADING CYCLONE RETARDING GRAIN FLOW
TURNING, CLEANING OR CONDITIONING GRAIN—REMOVING INSECTS
LOADING BUILDING WITH VAC-U-VATOR
LOADING CAR OR TRUCK WITH VAC-U-VATOR

YOUR GRAIN moves like the wind with the

New 900 SUPER VAC-U-VATOR

to or from FLAT STORAGE economically!!

The newest—easiest and most economical method of conditioning and moving grain from flat storage with no grain damage. Fully portable and a one man operation. The revolutionary Vac-u-vator will transer grain 300 feet entirely by air flow without damage. Capacity—Corn, Oats, Barley 1200-1600 Bu. per hour. Wheat, Soybeans 800-1200 Bu. per hour. Rice 1200-1400 Bu. per hour.

Write for further information

DUNBAR-KAPPLE, Inc. Geneva, Ill. VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION

USE THE VAC-U-VATOR PURCHASE PLAN
VAC-U-VATORS NOW AVAILABLE ON LIBERAL TERMS

STOCKS of old soybeans in all storage positions on October 1, 1955, amounted to 10 million bushels, according to reports assembled by the Crop Reporting Board. This carry-over is seven and one-half times the very low stocks of a year ago, but slightly lower than stocks on October 1, 1953.

Included in the carry-over stocks of old soybeans are nearly 4 million bushels on farms and 1.8 million bushels at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Stocks of old crop soybeans at terminals are reported by the Grain Division, AMS, at 2.6 million bushels and the Commodity Credit Corporation reports they own 1.4 million bushels stored in bins under CCC control or in transit on October 1. Information obtained from processors by the Crop Reporting Board indicated that most stocks in processing plants October 1 were new crop beans.

U. S. Stocks of Soybeans, October 1, 1955 with Comparisons

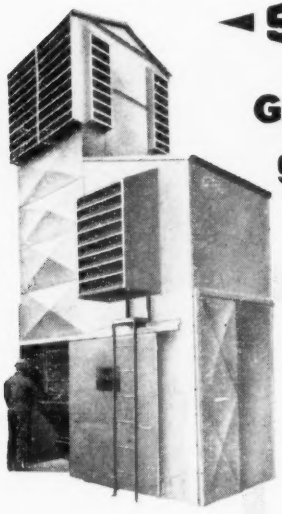
Position	Reported by	Oct. 1 1953	Oct. 1 1954	July 1 1955	Oct. 1 1955
		Thousand bushels			
On Farms	Crop. Rptg. Bd.	5,755	529	33,130	3,969
Terminals	Grain Div. AMS	1,098	613	2,385	2,628
Com. Credit Corp.[1]	Com. Cr. Corp.	240	0	1,582	1,416
Processing Plants	Bur. of Census	[2]1,023	[2]81	10,775	[2]217
Int. Mills, El. & Whs.[3]	Crop. Reptg. Bd.	2,021	113	18,963	1,777
TOTAL		10,137	1,336	66,835	10,007

[1]Owned by CCC, in transit or stored in their own bins. [2]Adjusted to stocks of old soybeans as reported to the Crop Reporting Board. [3]All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

Stocks of Soybeans by States October 1, 1954 and 1955

State	Off-farm Oct. 1 1954	Off-farm Oct. 1 1955	All positions Oct. 1 1954	All positions Oct. 1 1955	State	Off-farm Oct. 1 1954	Off-farm Oct. 1 1955	All positions Oct. 1 1954	All positions Oct. 1 1955
	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels			
Ohio	21	271	127	717	Neb.	7	38	7	205
Ind.	3	103	41	564	Kans.	11	2	31	14
Ill.	541	703	620	1,625	N. C.	2	3	6	17
Minn.	26	2,042	54	2,465	Ark.	18	94	55	139
Iowa	15	454	86	1,572	*Others	146	2,155	238	2,461
Mo.	17	173	71	228	U. S.	807	6,038	1,336	10,007

*Other states and unallocated to avoid disclosing individual operations.



SHANZER

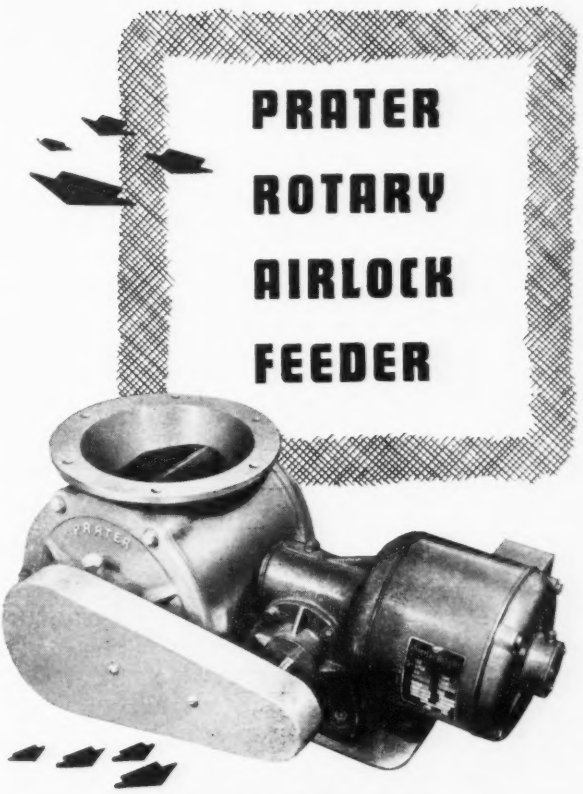
GRAIN DRIERS

give you *this* above everything else:

1 HIGHER CAPACITY
2 LOWER DRYING TEMPERATURE
3 MORE UNIFORMLY DRIED GRAIN
4 OUTSTANDING SAFETY RECORD

Designers and Manufacturers
- Columnar Driers
- Max-i-Pacity Elevators
- Conveying Machinery

SHANZER MANUFACTURING CO.
85 BLUXOME ST. · SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF. · PHONE SUtter 1-5200



FOR SMOOTHER, MORE EFFICIENT PROCESSING

The Prater Rotary Airlock Feeder links your processing operation into a tightly-knit, smooth running circuit. It seals off the bottom discharge of dust collectors, preventing air from leaking into the collector and feeding dust out of the system as it is collected. It is also used to feed granular materials into the processing equipment against pressure– **at a pre-determined rate!**

If you're converting to the solvent method of extraction, be sure to include the Prater Pulverizer and Prater Rotary Airlock Feeders as part of the system. With them, Prater offers years of experience serving the soybean industry, plus up-to-date recommendations to make your operation satisfactory in every respect.

The Prater Rotary Airlock is built in two sizes, 8″ and 10″ requiring ⅓ HP and ½ HP respectively. It is furnished as a complete "package unit" or may be purchased without motor.

Write today for free new bulletin.

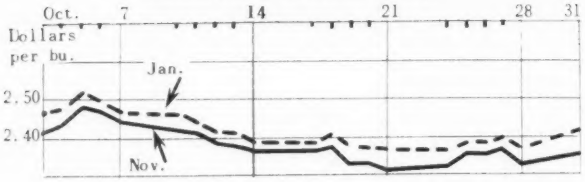
PRATER

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY

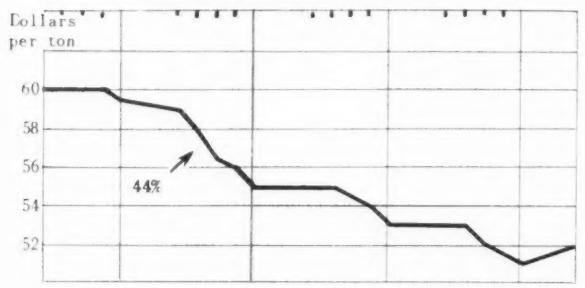
1527 S. 55th Court . Chicago 50, Illinois

DAILY MARKET PRICES

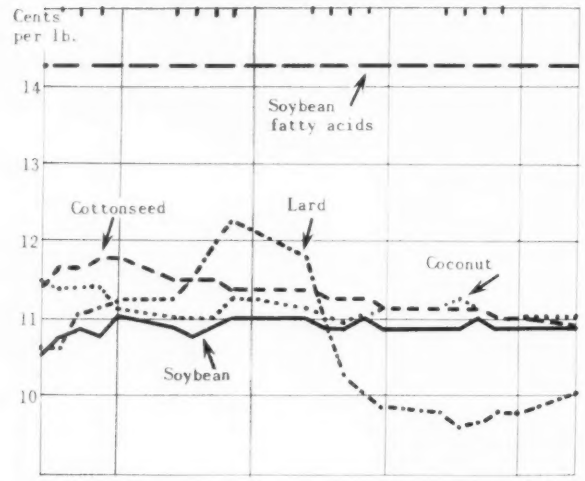
Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



OCTOBER MARKETS. Soybean oil showed some net gain for October, with soybean futures markets weak and a drop of $7 for the month in the meal market.

Weather reports and the varying progress of the harvest ruled the markets much of the month.

As harvest moved ahead and soybean producers sold more freely than a year earlier bean and meal markets went off. Receipts from the country were running well ahead of a year earlier. But as country prices approached support levels, producers were said to be storing more.

Bearish influences:

1—Weakness in the cotton and lard markets, with heavy hog receipts and a large increase in the estimate of the cotton crop.

2—The fact that processors were able to buy supplies readily, with some said to be temporarily out of the market.

3—Some lulls in export buying.

4—Slow mixed feed demand due in part to revival of pastures by fall rains, and open weather allowing livestock to run in fields.

Bullish influences:

1—The general expectation in the trade that the crop would be cut further, borne out by private and government estimates in October, though not to the extent expected by the latter.

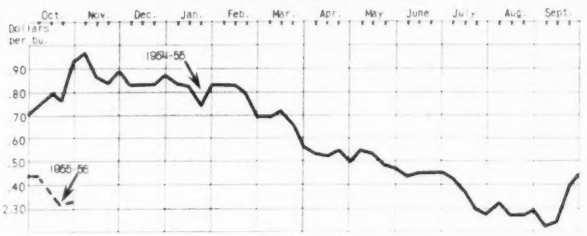
2—Forecasts that the year's supplies will not be large enough to meet needs in spite of record production.

3—Export sales of oil, and the government's announcement that additional purchase authorizations for 30,000 tons of vegetable oil or lard will be issued for Spain.

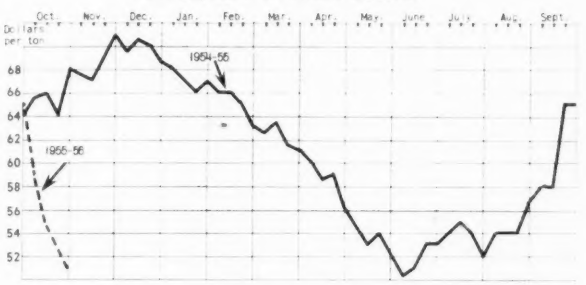
4—The government's announcement supporting the hog market.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

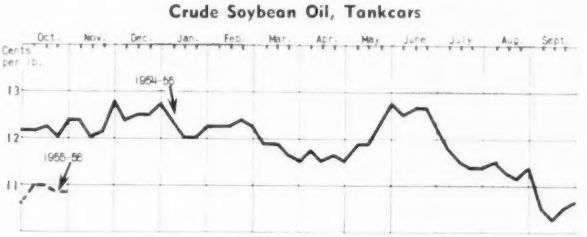
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

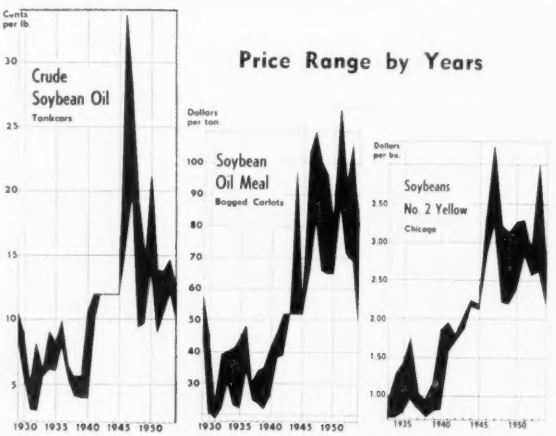


Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



SOAP STOCKS. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest advanced from 5c to 5¾c a pound during October, and the raw product from 1¾c to 2c a pound.

Price Range by Years



For FASTER and MORE ACCURATE MOISTURE TESTS

ORDER A

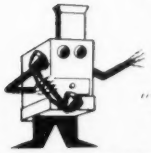
Steinlite 400 G

THE WORLD'S MOST WIDELY USED MOISTURE TESTER

Serving the Grain, Feed and Seed Trades with the Best in Quality, the Right Price with the Fastest Service for over 43 years

• There are more than 35 different moisture testers in the United States...yet, by far, the Steinlite is the most extensively used. With over 22,000 successful installations, Steinlite has proved its reliability over the years. Wherever moisture is a dollar-important factor in the buying, selling and storing of grain and other commodities, the Steinlite 400G has the reputation of being the most popular and practical moisture tester available. Write for full information on how you can save time and money with a Steinlite.

Your order is shipped the *Day Received*—No Delay!
Just pick up your phone and call
ANdover 3-2128
"COLLECT"



"World's Largest Suppliers of Grain Testing Equipment for Over 43 Years"

SEEDBURO
(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Exclusive Distributor of Steinlite Moisture Testers

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Dept. 5D11
618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Illinois

Please send me full information on the 400G Steinlite Moisture Tester for Grains, Seeds, Mixed Feeds, Nuts, Meal, Flour and many other commodities of consistent chemical and granular nature.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N. FIRST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

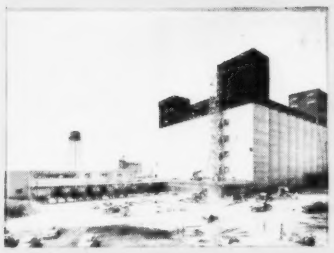
READY TO SERVE
expanding southern agriculture

The NEW McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Company, Inc. Plant at Chattanooga, Tenn.

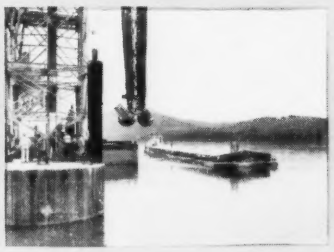
Yes, November, 1955, is the month . . . when the Chattanooga, Tenn., plant of McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Co., Inc. swings into full operation! All three of its functions — feed manufacturing, soybean processing and grain merchandising are ready to serve southern agriculture.

McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Co., Inc. bring to the South these quality products: Master Mix Poultry and Livestock Feeds, Central Miracle Soybean Oil Meal, Centrol Soybean Oil . . . and highest quality grains.

Solvent Extraction Plant



Feed Manufacturing Plant and Warehouse



Marine Transportation Facilities

MASTER MIX FEEDS
CENTRAL SOYA PRODUCTS

McMILLEN FEED MILLS

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INC.
Fort Wayne, Indiana